FEBRILIA:

OR, A

TREATISE

OF

FEAVERS

In Generall.

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I Revised this Treatise of Feavers; the Method of which was Galens. This I am confident, it containeth most excellent Truths.

Nich. Culpeper.

CHAP.

Chap. I.

A Table of Feavers:

A Feaver is an unnatural heat ingendred

- In the Spirits.
- In the Humours.
- In the fleshie parts.

In the spirits it causeth

- *Ephemeris*, or an one day Feaver.
- *Synochus non Putrida*, or a Feaver lasting three or four dayes.

In the Humours it causeth a rotten Feaver, and the Humours rot.

- Within the Vessels.
- Without the vessels

- Within the Veſſels
  - All the Humours rot and ſo cauſe *Sinochus putrida.*
  - Onely one Humor, & ſo by Putrefaction
    - Of Choler, a continuall Tertian.
    - Of Flegm, a continuall Quotidian.
    - Of Melancholy, a continuall Quartane.
- Without the Veſſels by putrefaction.
  - Of Choler, an intermitting Tertian Ague.
  - Of Flegm, that is
    - *Sweet*, an intermitting Quotidian Ague.
    - *Glazen*, causeth *Epialos.*
  - Of Melancholy, an intermitting Quartane Ague
- In the fleſhy parts it cauſeth
  - Hective Feavers.
  - *Maraſmus.*

Chap. II.

A Comment upon the Table of Feavers.

A Feaver is an unnaturall heat, which taketh its beginning at the heart, and is spread from thence through the whole body by the arteries and veins, hurting or letting thereby the operation of the parts thereof. Definition.

The body of man is generally divided by *Hippocrates* into three parts; The things contained, the thing containing, and the thing that gives life and motion to both.

1 The things contained are humours;

2 The thing containing the humours is the flesh;

3 The spirits give life and motion to both.

In all these three, distinctly, and severally, happen Feavers.

For if this unnaturall heat (for a man may be naturally hot, and is hotter at one time, then at another, yet hath no feaver;) be kindled in the Spirits, it causeth either a feaver which the Greeks call ἐφημέρα in Latin *Diaria*, in English an one day feaver; because in this feaver, there chanceth but one fit; and that lasteth not above a day; For as a bottle filled with hot water heats the bottle, so the spirits being inflamed, heat the body; or ἐφημέρα.

Sometimes it causeth a feaver, called συνεχὲς *non putrida*, and it commonly lasteth (if it be rightly handled) not above three days, the Latins call it *diaria*, but very improperly; Of this συνεχὲς there are three sorts. Three sorts of συνεχὲς.

Some continue with equal vehemence, from the be-

ἐμοτῶνος, beginning to the latter end; ἐμοτῶνος and ἀκμάστικος the Greeks call this.

2 anabaticos Some alwayes encrease by little and little, untill they end; and such the Greeks call ἀναβάτικος and ἐπακμάστικος.

3 παρακμάστικος. Again some decrease or diminish by little and little, and those the Greeks call παρακμάστικος.

συνόχυς. Moreover, if onely one humour do putrifie and rot within the Vessels, it causeth a feaver the Greeks call συνόχυς which is a continuall feaver; for although there be remission in this feaver between the shaking fit, yet the feaver never leaves him, before he be either cured of it, or killed by it.

Difference betweene συνόχος and συνόχυς. So that here in this lies the difference between *Synochos* and *Synochus*; the former hath no remission in the fit, but only one continued fit; he latter hath always remission, or slacking, though no intermission as is in agues; In συνόχυς but one fit, in συνόχος many.

Three sorts of συνόχυς. Of this συνόχος are also three sorts; for if the putrefaction be of choler only, it causeth a continual tertian, called by the Greeks καῦσος.

1 καῦσος. 2 If flegm putrifie within the vessels, it causeth a continuall quotidian.

3 But if Melancholy, a continual quartane.

Difference between remitting and intermitting feavers. Yet all these differ from intermitting Feavers called (by the Vulgar) Agues; farre and wide though the fits are distant alike.

1 For first, though the humours that cause them both, be the very same: yet in these remitting Feavers, the humour is contained within the Veines; but in intermitting Feavers, commonly called Agues, it is dispersed through the members, and so through their violence of spreading, the Feaver intermits for a time.

Secondly

Secondly, this continual, though remitting feaver, still remaines between the fits, though not with the same violence, but an intermitting feaver or ague, totally to the Patients apprehension, ceaseth till the next fit come.

Of which now a word or two.

This Feaver is very fitly called in Latin *Febris interpolata*, because the fits renew at their time; it is called by some *Febris deficiens*. *Febris interpolata.*

Of this also are three sorts, Three sorts.

1 Tertean, 1

2 Quotidian,

3 Quartan.

A pure intermitting Tertian is caused of choler rotting without the Vessels. Tertian.

An exquisite Quotidian is called in Greeke ἀμφημερινὸν and is caused of sweet flegme putrifying or rotting without the Vessels; For if the flegme that putrifie be glazen, it causeth a Feaver called *Epialos*. 2 Quotidian. ἀμφημερινὸν.

Epialos is a Feaver, wherein the Patient feeles both heat and cold, immoderately in all parts, both at one time and at one place. *Epialos quid.*

To this Feaver belongs an accident called by the Greeks, Αυπηρία, that is, when vehement heat is felt in the bowels and entrailes; and immoderate cold in the external parts. Αυπηρία.

An intermitting Quartan is caused of melancholy rotting without the Vessels, is governed by *Saturne*, a planet slow, weighty, and ponderous, and therefore the disease is commonly chronicall and lasting. 3 Quartan.

I come now to the last sort of Feavers, which the Table shews to proceed of heat in the fleshy parts; and that is called *Hectica febris*, an Hectick Feaver. *Hectica febris.*

For

For as a hot Vessell heats the water that is put into it, so a Hectike Feaver though the rise of it be in the flesh, after the third concoction, yet it heats the humours that the flesh containes.

Marasmos. This Feaver for the most part, without speedy cure, consumes the whole body, and then is called *Marasmos*; and this *Marasmos*, saith *Galen*, is incurable; but the good old soul was mistaken; for I have known it cured in more then one, or two; I have had it my self since the writing of this.

Galens errour

As for the Pestilence, it is also a Feaver and a shrewd one too; I have written of that already, in a treatise by it selfe; and therefore no more of it now.

Inflammations. There are other Feavers that come by reason of the inflammation of some member.

Pluretia. So that Feaver which comes in the filme that girdeth the ribs, is called *Pluretia*.

If from inflammation of the lungs, it is called *Peripneumonia*.

περιπνευμονία τυφαίδης. If of the Stomack, it is called *Typhodes*.

Erraticæ febres. Some Feavers also are called *Erraticæ*, that *keep no certain time of coming at all, nor any order of fits and intermission; and such Feavers come commonly of Melanchely.*

☞ ☞ *But in every Feaver you must consider diligently, whither the Feaver come by any disease, of any particular member; else you will erre egregiously in giving Physick.*

Compound Feavers. These are all simple Feavers; some Feavers are compound, as diverse Feaves of a like nature joyne together: as intermitting Feavers with intermitting, &c For example two intermitting Tertians, or two intermitting Quartanes joyne together, in which last the party is sick two dayes and well but one; my own child, at the writing

hereof

hereof, had two intermitting Tertians; the one far more violent then the other, and they came at some twelve hours distance.

But somtimes, an intermitting Tertian is joyn'd with a continuall Quotidian; and this disease is called in Greek ἡμιτριτεῖος & this only is known as yet of compound Feavers, of different natures; the other are still of Feavers of like nature, as continuall Feavers with continuall, or intermitting with intermitting. ἡμιτριτεῖος.

And thus much of my paraphrase, which though it be somewhat long, yet *I account nothing tedious that is rational*; I know many words might have been added, but not one might have been left out. For by ignorance in, or negligence of this, many lives are lost; which by due observance of this, might be preserved.

Chap. III.

Of ἐφημέρα or an one day Feaver.

Ἐφημέρα in Greek; in Latin *Diaria*; in English an one day Feaver, because it hath but one fit, which continueth but one day, if rightly handled; if not, it turneth to other diseases. ἐφημέρα.

It is caused when the breath is inflamed above nature, without any putrefaction; and this chanceth many wayes. Cause.

First, through binding or thickning of the skin which stoppeth the vapours that were wont to flow out by the pores, which being hot and sharp ingender a Feaver. 1.

Secondly, by wearinesse. 2.

Thirdly

3. Thirdly, by watchings, crudities and lack digestion.

4. Fourthly, by sadnesse, care, and sorrow.

5. Fifthly, by anger and vehement passion of mind.

6. Sixthly, by feare.

7. Seventhly, by vehement heat of the Sun.

8. Eightly, by hunger and drunkennesse.

9. Ninthly, by swellings and kernels about throat; for all these heat the spirits and infla them.

Signes. The Signes are of two sorts.

Generall Six. Firſt generall signes: whereby this Feaver known from any other Feavers

1. Secondly particular signes, which shew fr

2. which of all these several causes the Feaver com

The generall signes are six.

1. They change the Pulse, in greatnesse a swiftnesse, but it keeps that proportion, in ord softnes, and equality, it did according to natu

2. The Urine seldome or never returnes fro a naturall state.

☞ *A naturall Urine is subrufe in colour, meane in s stance, and if you shake it, it sparkles like Sacke.*

☞ Yet I deny not but *Urines alter something acc ding to the predominant complexion of the party, t in men of perfect health.*

3. 3. Their heat of body is gentle, pleasant a ease.

4. 4. They end commonly by moist sw sweats.

5. 5. Vehement pain in the head and stomack, a other parts.

6. 6. Abhorring of Meat, and insatiab Thirst.

T

The particular Signes. Signes.

If it come of watching, there follows a naughty colour, swelling of the face, heavinesse of the eyes, that he can hardly lift them up, the haires of the eye-lids are moist, and the pulse small; *for watching hinders digestion, and causeth crudities*, when these Signes arise. Of watching.

If it come of care or sorrow, the body is lean; if sorrow be the cause, the colour is cleerer; if care, darker; hollownesse and drinesse of the eys, discoloured skin. Care and sorrow.

If of anger, the eyes seeme to stick out farther then they use to do, the face is red, and the pulse lofty. Anger.

If of sadnesse, the pulse is small, feeble and rare. Sadnesse.

If of feare, the face is pale, *for fear sends the blood from the circumference to the Center*, the pulse is swift, unequall and sharp. Feare.

If it come through burning and heat of the Sunne, their skin is hot and dry, and their head seemeth to burne, the eyes are red and troubled, and the veins in the temples, forehead, and under their eyes are stretched and puffed up.

If of cold, there followeth heavy distillations and rheums, astringency; for cold bindeth and keepeth the vapours within the skin. Cold.

If of wearinesse, the skin is exceeding dry, and the pulse exceeding small. wearines.

If of drunkennesse or hunger, the sick may tell you. Drunkennesse.

If of Kernels or imposthumation of the throat, the pulse is great, swift and often, their face swollen, their Urine pale. Kernels.

For cure, you must observe the generall rule *contraria contrariis medentur*. Cure.

Let

Diet. Let their generall diet be meats of good juyce and eafie of digeſtion.

Give ſuch as have their diſeaſe of anger or ſu burning, cool and moiſt diet.

If of a cold, a diet that doth moderately hea againſt watching and ſadneſſe, a diet that moi neth and provoketh ſleep.

If of wearineſſe, let them eat as much meat they can well digeſt.

Moreover you muſt regard the Patients ſtrengt his natural temper, the time of the year, age a uſuall cuſtome of the ſick, and accordingly ord your Phyſick.

Caution. If the natural temper of the body be cholerick you muſt feed them with meat at the beginnin of the fit; for it is very ſubject, if the body be ke faſting, to turn to an acute rotten Feaver.

Stool. See the body be kept laxative; if he go not n turally to ſtoole, provoke him with an emollie Cliſter.

Bath. Finally ſo ſoon as the fit begin to wane, bath him in a warm bath, made with ſweet hearbs boy ley in water; for that will open the pores, and le out the vapours.

Chap. IV.

Of Synochus non putrida, being a Feaver which laſteth three or four dayes.

Synochus quid. THis Feaver is cauſed either becauſe the ſmal pores of the skin are ſtopped, or becauſe th

Cauſe. body it ſelf is moderately thickned through co or after bathing, or by ſharp binding medicine

he

heat of the Sun, or any other thing that dries the skin.

It may be thus known. Signes.

First, by touching, for the skin is harder and more compact, then it was wont to be. 1.

Secondly, by the heat which at first seems gentle and easie, but after you have held your hand a while, you shall feel it sharper. 2.

Thirdly, the Urine is not much altered from its naturall substance and colour; for this disease lies in the spirits, not in the blood. 3.

Fourthly, the body fals not away, but their eyes are swollen, and fuller of moisture then usually. 4.

Fifthly, the pulse is equall, swift, vehement and frequent. 5.

For cure of this disease you may safely draw out so much blood as age, strength, and the season of the year permit. Cure: Bleeding.

After bleeding use *things that cleanse & scour; such are Oxymel, Hyssop, Origanum, Smallage*, and observe whether the heat abate by this diet. Abstergents.

For if by the third day you find little heat left, you may safely bath him with such things as are scouring; such be *Ortis* and *Aristolochia* roots, Smallage, salt-peeter boyled in water and honey. Bath.

But if the Feaver then increase, or on the fourth day, then either you were at first mistaken in the disease, or else the Feaver is altered, and some humour purified.

CHAP. V.

Of a rotten Feaver, called Synochus putrida.

Synochus putrida, is a Feaver which holds from the beginning to the ending without any great muta- *Synochus putrida quid.*

nutrition or sensible change, and may well be called a constant or stable Feaver.

Of this are three sorts; I described them in the second Chapter.

Cause. This feaver is caused by the rotting of all the humours equally within the Vessels, and especially in the great Vessels about the arm-holes and shoulders, and this chanceth, when fervent heat is kept in by violent binding & stopping, which is within the body; for when heat and moist things cannot breath out, they putrifie and rot presently.

Therefore this feaver is seldome ingendered in thin spare folke, nor in cold bodies, nor old age, but in such as abound in blood, of grosse, fat, or fleshy bodies, or stuffed with hot excrements.

Signes. This is properly known from *Synochus non putrida*, because there are signes of rottennesse in the Urine, and the pulse of a man sick of this, but not so in the former.

The other signs all agree with the former.

Cure, Bleeding. The Cure of this Feaver must begin with blood-letting, and that in the beginning of the disease, if you can.

Caution. Cold drinke is most perilous in this disease first because it causeth obstructions, and hindreth the attenuation of the clammy humours.

Secondly, cold drinkes hurt weak members some by drinking cold drinke in this feaver, have gotten such sore throats, that they could not swallow; in some the Stomack is hurt, that they could not digest; in some the Bladder; generally that part that is weakest is most subject to hurt, & being hurt, cannot performe its proper office.

But blood-letting you may use at any time, if strength permit, provided it be not upon a full Stomach.

Such as have this feaver, have always loosnesse and sometimes vomit up Choler.

Let his drinke be barly water, sweetned with syrrup of Violets, and a little Oyle of Vitriol to make it tart. Drinke.

Let his diet be light of digestion, and let him eat it at his usual times of eating; for then it will digest best. Meat.

Also Oranges, Lemmons, Oxymel, and Verjuyce are medicinall for him.

CHAP. VI.

Of continual Feavers called by the Greeks Συνόχους.

Συνόχους in Greeke is a continuall feaver, that hath some certain slacking between the fits; yet no absolute intermission, till the end of it, & by this only it is known from Agues or intermitting feavers; therefore I shall omit the signes till then. Συνόχους.

This feaver is caused by rotting of one particular humour only within the Vessels; I shewed it in the first and second Chapters, I remit you to that. Cause.

I shall only treat of that which is called of the Greeks συνοχὼ by it selfe, in the next Chapter, for that is the most dangerous, and wind up the whole together in this.

In the generall cure of feavers of this sort, these things must be considered. A Compendium of the cure of Feavers.

First, the Feaver.

Secondly, the rottennesse.

In the feaver two things must also be consi-

1 First, How that part which is already kindled and inflamed, may be remedied.

2. How that which is not kindled, may be let and hindred from inflammation.

2 In the rottenneſſe. Alſo two things muſt be conſidered touching the rottenneſſe or putrefication.

1. Firſt, how the humours already putrified may be healed.

2. Secondly, how thoſe that are not putrified may be kept from putrefaction.

Hæc, qui non animadvertit, errabit nimis.

Bleeding. In the beginning of the Feaver, if ſtrength & age permit, let blood; for that lets out the inflamed blood, and cooles the reſt.

Obſtructions. The body thus cooled, you muſt cure the obſtructions, and that without heating the Paries, leſt you encreaſe the feaver, and cauſe more putrefaction.

Cliſters, Sweats. This is beſt done by Clyſters, and ſweats; for Clyſters take only the common decoction with Moloſſus, and *Diacatholicon*.

For ſweats, you may uſe either Venice treacle, *Matthiolus* his great Antidote, Serpentary roote, *Electuarium de ove*, *Conſideratis conſiderandis*.

To ſtop and hinder the humours not inflamed from inflaming, uſe cooling juleps, made with barly water, Harts-horn, Ivory, Scorzonera roote, Zedoary, &c. Syrrupe of Violets, &c.

To prevent putrefaction, avoid all meats, I mean fleſh, and all broths of fleſh.

To bring away humours already putrified, boyle a white Lilly roote in White-wine, and let him drink it.

Localia. For outward medicines, Vine branches, Water Lillies, Endive, Succory, Wood-ſorrel, Sorrel, Let-

tuce

tuce, Knotgrosse, Vinegar, these or any of these beaten, and the juyce mingled with the oyl of Roses, and wool dipped in it, and applyed to the stomack mightily allayeth the heat.

But have a care by all means, that you do not apply this at the beginning of the Feaver, for then the heat flees inward, and this will add more violence to it, but only when the heat is come to the external parts, for then it cherisheth the Lungs and provoketh sleep.

Provoke sleep with *Diascordium*; if that prevail not, use *Laudanum*. Sleep.

But have a care of Opiats at the beginning of the Disease.

For Cordials, Scorzonera-roots, Bezoar, Syrup of Citron-pills, and Syrup of Balm of *Fernelius*, Confection of *Alchermes*, and *de Hyacintho*, *Electuarium de Ovo*, any of these may be administred, *consideratis considerandis*. Cordials.

CHAP. X.

Of a Burning Feaver, called Καῦσος.

Καῦσος in Greek, is called in English a Burning Feaver, or continual Tertian. Καῦσος quid.

It is caused of Choler, rotting or putrifying within the Veins, together with the blood. Cause.

Those that have this disease, their Tongue is dry, rough and black, with gnawing of the Stomach, immoderate thirst, and watching; their dung is liquid and pale. Signes.

Let the place wherein the sick lies be cool, the air sweet; if it be not cool, make it so by art; of which you have examples in my *Critica Cephalica*, *vol. 3. lib. 2.* Cure. Aire.

Drinks. Let him drink for his ordinary Drink, wa[illegible] wherein Barly, Cinamon, and *such Herbs as cool a[illegible] moisten*, such be *Lettice, Sorrell, Wood sorrell, Purslain &c.* have been boyled.

Also Syrrup of Violets, Violet and Straw-berry leaves, Water-lillies and Verjuyce, juyce of Lemmons and Oranges, are medicinall.

With the other Medicines mentioned in the former Chapter; and bleeding.

Blisters. If these medicines prevail not, but *the Humours flow up, and lie heavy on the Head*, which *you may know by their talking idly*, you must apply Blisters to the inside of the wrests, and the inside of the Calves of their Legs.

Pidgeons. If that prevail not, but you perceive their case desperate, apply Pidgeons to the soles of their Feet.

But if in a desperate case it oppresse their Stomack or Heart, I have known six grains of *Mercurius Vitæ* cure them; yet in my opinion *Lac Sulphuris* had been better.

CHAP. VIII.

Of an Intermitting Tertian Feaver commonly called a second dayes Ague.

OF all Agues this onely is mortall, yet the other [illegible] may turne to another disease that may kill, but [illegible] kill not themselves.

And this Ague though it be sometime mortal, yet it [illegible] of all other most frequent; and if rightly handled, [illegible] cured.

It [illegible] young folks most.

I suppose the reason why this Ague is most frequent to be because Choler by reason of its heat, it most apt to stir with violence.

This Disease is caused of Choler, pure, sincere and unmixed, carried with violence by the sensitive parts of the body, Cause:

This Disease happeneth usually to persons cholerick by nature, in their flourishing age, and in Spring time.

The Signs of this Disease are, a vehement cold, rigour and stiffnesse in the beginning of the Fit; the Patient thinketh his body is pricked; soreness of the bones, as though they were nipped, an exact order and equality of the Pulse; for as the Feaver increaseth the Pulses are raised in strength, vehemency and frequency, Signes.

In the vehemency of the Feaver it causeth thirst, and burneth up the Patient; his Breath is swift, and hot as fire, and requireth drink immoderately their Urine cholerick, subrufe. and something yellow.

The longest fit of a Tertian endureth but twelve hours,

When these Fits come sooner and sooner, the Disease getteth strength over nature; but if later and late, the Disease loseth strength.

Galen saith, men labouring of this Disease, vomit choler. *Galens* mistakes.

At the writing hereof, and it is the seventh of *February* 1643. I have cured above twenty of this Disease, and it is like seen more, yet never knew or saw any vomit at all,

When I was a Boy, I had the Disease constantly every Spring (though *Galen* saith it comes onely in the heat of Summer: *Galiad Glauconem*) yet never (to my memory) had so much as proneſſe to vomit. I have known enough vomit since

Cure. The usuall Cure of this Disease, is by Vomit and sweating. But I have found out a more c tain and speedy, and indeed never missing C

Aire. Let the Air the sick abides in, be clear and penetrating.

Both this and Quotidian Agues I never mis cure, by giving only Cinquefoil, gathered in hour of *Jupiter*, if it be possible, he being abo the Earth: and truly I should think it were the b ter if the *Moon* were aspected to him, but I ne observed it.

This I have given in Powder, both in comm Vinegar, and Vinegar of Squils; I have obser the number of the Leaves I have given, *viz.* for a Quotidian, three for a Tertian, &c. and I h observed it: I have given the Decoct thereof, and all of them still did the cure in th Fits, sometimes in two; therefore I hold it most soveraign Medicine for Agues in the world.

CHAP. IX.

Of a Quartane Feaver, or Ague.

Cause. THis proceedeth of Melancholy putrifying rotting without the Veins.

Signes. This feaver doth not invade the Sick with rigour and stiffnesse that the former doth, but cold is like the cold a man feels in an hard fr as though it would breake his Bones, and doth seem to prick him as the other doth.

Their Urine is white and thin, and, as it strained from some grosse matter.

It cometh commonly about Harvest, & stayeth (*out cure) till next Spring, and is a stubborn Hum* *be dealt with.*

For many a time and often, this Ague by violent Medicines (as Vomits, &c.) is turned to a double Quartane, and so the Patient hath two sicke dayes, and but one well day.

Saturn *the causer of this Ague, is a sullen Planet, and the Disease takes after him; therefore deal gently with it at first; you had better please a sullen potent adversary then displease him.*

I never had any Patient of this Disease, since I knew the vertues of the Herbe Cinquefoil; it is very probable it will cure this, as well as other Agues.*

Yet if blood abound, you may let blood in this Ague; and if it look black, draw out good store.

Also black Hellebore, corrected with Cinamon, may be given.

And white Hellebore, if it may be given inwardly at all, it may in this Disease,

But let these be given on the well dayes, for then they hinger the Ague lesse.

In this Ague, you must haue a great care of the Spleen, for that is the receptacle of Melancholy.

Therefore you may anoint the left side with oyl of Capers, *Ung. ex succis aperitivis*, or any opening Splenetick Medicine.

* Since I have done the Cure with it. Bleeding. I desire these Hellebores may be let alone in this disease, for old *Saturn* will not be vexed.

CHAP. VII.

Of a Quotidian Feaver or Ague.

IT is caused of sweet Flegme, putrified without the veins; it is called of the Greeks ἀμφιμέρινα, but if the Flegm that putrifies be glazen, (which is the coldest of all flegms) it engenders a Feaver called *Epialos*.

In this Feaver, called ἐπίλος by the Greeks, ἐπίαλος

Cau ἀμφιμ ρινα.

the Patient feeleth vehement heat, and vehem[ent] cold, both at one time in all parts of his Body.

Signes. In the beginning of a Quotidian, the Pul[se] unequall, slow, little and weak, nothing like [a] Tertian nor Quartane, neither for extremity heat nor cold, neither do they thirst much, bec[ause] the Vapour is moist and smoaky.

It most vexeth flegmatick persons.

But this also is compleatly, perfectly and spe[e]dily cured, by that excellent Herbe Cinquefoil, used as before was specified.

As for all mixed kinds of Agues, I need [not] write; but I commend this as a soveraign [cure] them all.

And (God willing) I intend to make proof [of] in continuall, Quotidians, Tertians & Quarta[ns]

CHAP. XI.

Of an Hectick Feaver.

Hectica febris quid AN Hectick Feaver is a Disease where an [un]naturall heat is kindled, throughout [the] fleshy and massie parts of the body.

They that have this feaver feel no pain, nei[ther] do they know (the rules of art excepted) that [they] have any feaver at all; because all the parts of [the] body are equally hot, and so there is no rel[a]ncy.

Cause. This Disease is caused two wayes.

1. First through want of Phylick, or a skil[full] Phylitian in other feavers, which having c[on]sumed the Humours, seize upon the flesh.

2. Secondly, they sometimes begin of themselves as of sorrow, anger, wearinesse, burning of the Sun, &c.

When these Feavers consume and waste the body, (as indeed without speedy cure they always do) then *Galen* cals them μάρασμος, and this *Marasmos* saith he, is incurable: & to make this seem as though it were true, he tels a long tale of the snuffe of a candle; which saith he being put out, mutters to pieces but if you put Oyl to it, it makes it burn with more violence; so (quoth he) this Feavor, if you goe about to extinguish the heat, the party dies instantly; but if you add moisture to him, his Feavour burns most violently.

But Experience (the best Artist) makes no difference between Hectick feavers, and *Marasmos*, but shews plainly that all Hectick feavers are wasting, and also curable: therefore I shall leave Doctor *Galen*, and follow Doctor experience in this Disease, and therefore now to the purpose.

Gal. de inæquali intemperie.

The Signes of this disease are these;

Their eyes are wonderfull hollow, as though they were shrunk in their head, their moisture is consumed so that you may see the bones of their Eye-brows stick out; there hangeth at the hair of their Eye-brows gums or filth, as though they had gone a long journey in the dust; their skin is hard and dry, and their eyes wink often, as though they were sleepy, when indeed it is much otherwise with such as have this Disease, for they can hardly be brought to rest, they pine to skin and bone, and if you looke upon their belly, it looks as if it had no bowels in it; the pulse is weake and often, and continually after meat the feaver is encreased, and the Pulses are augmented in greatnesse.

Signes.

The Cure consists in cooling and moistning, which must be done both outwardly and inwardly.

Cure.

Let

Aire. Let the Aire the sick abideth in, be cold and moist; if it be not so naturally, make it so by art, whereof you have examples in my Treatise called *Crit. Cephal.*

Meats. Let his Meats be such as moisten, and *breed good and active Blood; such are Lamb-stones, Cock-stones, Lobsters, Prawns, Eggs boyled soft, Partridge, Larks,* &c.

Herbs. For Herbs, let him use Lettuce, Endive, Succory, Spinage, Mallows, &c.

Drinke. Let his drinke with his Meat, be onely water wherein Cinnamon hath been boyled.

Milk. Let him drink new Milk abundantly, provided he hath no feaver of putrefaction, or rottenness joyned with it.

Fruits. He may eat freely Raisins of the Sun, and Almonds, Cherries, Prunes, Pomegranates and figgs.

Caution. Let him eat often, and but a little at a time.

Cordials. For Cordials, he may use *Diarrhodon abbatis, Diatragacanthum frigidum, Diapapaver* and *species Cordiales temperatæ, Diamargariton frigidum.*

Syrrups. For Syrrups, let him use Syrrup of Violets, Endive, Lettuce, Water-Lillies and Vinegar.

Emulsion. Let him drink Emulsions made of Barly-water, Almonds, the four greater cold Seeds, and white Poppy-seed, sweetned with Sugar.

Vnction. Lastly, let his body be kept continually anointed with pure oyl of Olive, and nothing else.

Caution. Many in this Disease vomit up all their Meat so soon as they have eaten it, (which indeed I forgot before) in such cases make their Emulsion of Mint-water, instead of Barly-water, as before; for only by this Medicine alone, have I known *Galen's* supposed incurable Disease cured.

FINIS.

Physical APHORSIMES.

Reader, Give me leave to begin, and I will not be beholding to time for leave to make a Preamble.

APHOR. 1.

THE whole ground of physick, is comprehended in these two words, *Sympathy* and *Antipathy*; the one cures by strengthning the part of the Body afflicted; the other by resisting the malady afflicting.

2.

Many People are troubled with strange Visions, especially in the night time; strange lights, strange sights appeare, and sometimes voyces are heard; let such avoid drinking Wine, and as much as may be strong Beer; for Melancholy is the cause of this, which strong liquor attenuates, and makes it fly upwards.

3

The ashes of Hens feathers or Hens bones burnt and applyed to the place, is an excellent remedy to stop bleeding in any part of the body.

4.

Toads, Spiders, and Frogs, or their Spawn, have the same effects, but they doe it by Antipathy, because the blood flyes from its enemy; and there

there if a dryed Toad be but held in the hand of one that bleedeth, the blood presently ceaseth and retireth back to the Centre.

4.

Take two or three Toads and boyle them in Oyle very well, and this Oyle will by Unction quickly cure any red face, or any redness of the skin, out of question by the former reason.

6.

Take the Seeds of Red Nettles, beat them into powder, and take a dram of it at a time in white Wine; it procures chastity, they say, and is a far better medicine to rout *Asmodeus* the leacherous Devil then the liver of a fish.

7.

The marrow of a Goose wing, and the older the Goose is, it is so much the better, a little of it being put into the eye, breaks the web there, though it be never so strong or of so long continuance.

8.

The Milke of a Womans breast is excellent for the foregoing infirmity of the eyes, only with this Proviso; if the party afflicted be a Male, let it be the Milke of a woman that bear a Male; if a Female, the contrary.

9.

When People have gotten an inflammation in any Wound, the vulgar say they have gotten the Ague in it, as 'tis familiar when Womens breasts are inflamed, to say they have the Ague in their breasts, a speedy way, and as cheap as speedy, (that I may not keep such a quarter about the name, as the Colledge of Physitians did about the

the Rickets) is to take malt flower and make it into the forme of a Cataplasme or Pultis with Verjuyce and apply it, be the place in Arm, Leg, or Breast, or elsewhere, either with wound or without.

10.

Holly hock leaves boyled to a Pultis in milke, works the same effect in the same causes.

11.

A most admirable remedy, if not the best of remedies for a Consumption, is to goe into the Country in Plowing-time, and follow the Plow that so the smell of the earth being newly broke up may be taken in at the Nose; if this may not be by reason of the season of the year, or poverty of the Patient, then let it suffice to goe out into the field every morning, and dig up a fresh turfe and smell to it an hour or two together.

12.

Take five white pease, and chew them very well, and swallow them down, then hold thy breath as long as thou canst, thou shalt finde it an excellent remedy against the heart-burning.

13.

For a Rupture do this, give the Patient two or three spoonfuls of the juyce of comfry every morning (I know no reason but that the curious may make it into a syrrup) then apply the bruised herb mixed with its equal quantity of Duzies to the place, and let him keep his bed nine dayes, by which time he will be well.

14.

Take a Jay, pull off her feather, and pull out her guts, then fill her belly full of Cumminseeds, then

then dry her in an Oven, till she be converted into Mummy; a dram of her being beaten into powder, seeds and all, is an excellent remedy for the falling-sickness, being taken in any convenient liquor every morning, put in Piony water.

15.

Rew bruised and worn under the feet next the skin, is an excellent remedy for a quartan Ague.

16.

If deafness come of stopping in the passages of the eares, as usually it doth, no better remedy in the World then to inject white Wine into the eare (being first a little warmed, for the eares abhor cold) and if you mix a little spirit of *Castoreum* with it, 'twill be so much the better.

17.

The powder of burnt Harts-horn (let it be well burnt, *viz.* till it be white) and rub your teeth well with it, and it will keepe them exceeding white and safe from rotting.

18.

To eat the liver of a mad dog, being first dryed and beaten into powder, (a dram at a time is sufficient) is an excellent, yea the best of remedies for the biting of a mad dog.

19.

If an Earwig be gotten into a mans eare, you will say it will kill him, but presently or so soon as you can conveniently get a mellow, sweet apple, and having cud a hole in it, lay the hole so cut to the eare, then lie down to that side, and the Earwig will come out to the apple.

20.

The leaves of Agrimony, bruised, and boyled in honey; and the head that is open-moulded, plaistered with it, helps the disease.

21.

The juyce of Rue mixed with vinegar, and the head washed therewith, remedies all superficial evils of the head, and strengthens it to boot.

22.

A draught of the same, drunk going to bed, helpeth such as speak in their sleep.

23.

Rue stamped with honey and salt, helps swellings in the knees.

24.

For broken bones in the head, make an oyntment with Agrimony, Betony, and Hogs-grease, with which anoint the sore, and tent it if need be; also let the Patient drink the juyce of Betony, and Agrimony, or a very strong decoction of them, a quarter of a pint every morning.

25.

Take an Owl, pull off her feathers, and pull out her guts, salt her well for a week; then put her into a pot and stop it close, and put her into an Oven, that so she may be brought into Mummey; which being beat into powder, and mixed with Boars-grease, is an excellent remedy for the Gout, anointing the grieved place by the fire.

I fancy this receipt much; it standeth to good reason that a bird of ☽ should help a disease of ♄ and therefore desire a dram of the pouder may be taken inwardly every morning.

Also take notice that the foregoing way is the best way to convert any thing into Mummy; and so the Jay before mentioned is to be used.

27.

If a man be feaverish and cannot sweat, (for sweating usually helps such) take brooke lime, and stamp it, and having added a little vinegar to it, apply into the soles of his feet: and it will quickly rout the Feaver; and withall provoke sweat.

28.

For any ach or swelling in the knees, bruise Rue and lovage; and having boyled them a little in a little honey, apply them warm to the griefe.

29.

The inner rinde of Elder, or dwarf-elder, which is held to be better, boyled in like manner in bores grease takes away paines in the feet and thighes.

I know no reason, neither indeed doe I beleeve there is any, why the former should not take away paines in legs as well as in the knees both of them being under the houses of [illegible] and [illegible],

30.

If any sweat too much, bruise lettice and linseed together and apply them to his stomach.

31.

Take a strong decoction of Centaury in stale ale, then having strained it well, boyl it with two third parts of honey (*viz.* imagine there be a pound of your decoction, then take two pound of honey) boyl it into a syrup, a spoonful of this taken in the morning helps the yellow Jaundice,

strength-

strengthens the heart, helps digestion and provokes Appetite.

33.

A pulcis made with linseed and chick-weed bruised, and boyled in water, a little sheeps suet being added at the latter end, is excellent good for one that hath met with a woman a little too hot for his turn; I mean to apply it to his members.

34.

Make vinegar of vervain, as you make vinegar of Roses, only make it of the leaves, not of the flowers of vervain; and this helps the headach, the head being bathed with it; this receipt I fancy much.

34.

A most excellent remedy for an Impostume in the head, is to apply warm to it a red rose Cake moistned a little either with womans breast milk or else with red rose vinegar:

35.

Also a handfull of Betony leaves, and halfe an ounce of Cummin seed, boyled in stale ale, and the decoction drunk, is excellent good for the same, and therefore both together cannot do amisse.

36.

For a pain in the perioston, take Alhoofe or Ground Ivy, make a strong decoction of it in ale, and drink it; A strong decoction of mouse-eare, made in like manner works the like effect; therefore if you please you may use them both together

A good oyntment for bruises and aches; Take a good quantity of black snails alive, such as have no shell on their backs, sale them very well, (*viz.* throw salt upon them) then put them into a linnen bag, and let them hang till the water be dropped out of them; take of this water, a pound, boyl it and scum it clean, then add as much May butter to it, and boyl it to an oyntment, *viz.* till the water be consumed, then add a little wax to it, and keep it to anoint the grieved place with.

38.

Vinegar made of Rue as you make vinegar of Roses, is excellent taken inwardly for shortness of breath, and stoppings of the brest and lungs.

39.

A good remedy for a Tetter or Ringworm, is to take the pouder of brimstone, and having mixed it with black sope, apply it to the sore.

40.

An oyntment made with the leaves of Henbane and Hogs-grease, presently stancheth the blood and takes away inflammation of any wound whatsoever.

41.

The juyce of the leaves or roots of fox-glove, mixed with the like quantity of the parties urine is excellent to wash any festered sores with; it will cure to admiration.

You may boyl the juyce till it be thick, and so you may keep it all the year.

42.

The juyce of Wallwort or dwarf-elder, which is all one, drank four ounces each morning, is an excellent, safe, and speedy cure for the yellow

Jaundice; if the disease be inveterate, you may make a bath of the hearb boyled in water, to bath the diseased body in.

43.

Take a hare, (a march hare saith my Author, but he leaves no markes to know a march hare from another hare) & having taken out her bowels, put all the rest of her hair and all into a pot, and convert her into a Mummy as you were taught before. A dram of this pouder (being first beaten bones and all, and exquisitely mixed) being taken in white wine every morning is an excellent remedy for the stone.

44.

In an old Cock you may find when you have opened his gizzard and looked, a white stone; sometimes more then one, never fewer, this being born about one adds valour, and makes one strong in the sports of Venus, and beloved of all; this is the magical use of it, I come now to the Phyficall.

45.

A very little of it being beaten in a Iron Morter, for brasse spoyles it, and given in white wine, breaks the stone.

46.

The same stone, or to speak more properly, such like one may be found in the gizzard of an old Hen; & why might not a man draw a conclusion and think it rationall when he hath done, that the male is medicinall, yea most medicinall for men; & that which is found in a hen for women?

47.

The best way to apply Cupping-glasses, is to

heat them first in hot water, by putting the glasses in when the water is cold, (else they will break) and so letting them heat with the water; and so apply them close to the part of the body to be cupped; & as they cool, so the Air in them will condense, and to avoid *Vacuum*, draw the humours through the pores of the skin.

48.

By this meanes, may bowed ribs be drawn to their proper places, and the skul it selfe when it is broken, and that without pain; this way is ten times better then firing them with tow, as the loggerheads of our age use to do.

49.

Centaury usually taken will prevent a dropsy before it come, and help it being come, *viz.* by drinking the decoction of it in ale.

50.

The seeds of hen-bane being wrapped up in the leaves of the same herb and so rosted in the embers well, and then bruised and pressed hard through canvas in a presse, there will come out a precious oyl for the gout, the grieved member being anointed with it.

51.

I make no question but the ingenuous may easily find a way to keep this all the year, the herb being onely to be had in the beginning of the Summer.

I fancy the receit much; it doth it by Sympathy; I regard not the opinion of Artists, most of which hold that hen-bane is an herb of Venus, which I disprove by this argument.

That herb which delights in Saturnine and

 places

places, to a Saturnine Hearbe.

But Hen-bane delights in Saturnine places, even where they empty Jakes, and naturally springs there in abundance; *Ergo* it is a Saturnine hearb.

52.

Another thing to be admired in our Physitians, (for indeed their ignorance is admirable to every knowing soul) is that hen-bane (say they) is only profitable in hot Gouts, not in cold, because it is cold it selfe, whereas indeed it cures by Sympathy; and their rule, *Contraria contrariis medentur*, is but a wooden and worm-eaten rule; for how then could hot things do good in a Feaver?

53.

Vervain boyled in water, provokes urine exceedingly; but you must drink the decoction; it is not the boyling of it will do the deed.

54.

The distilled water of green-Walnuts, is excellent good to take the freckles out of the face, but the oyl drawn out of the kernels is better.

55.

Take Cummin and Caraway seed, and having bruised them well, boyl them in Ale, till it be thick; this eaten with a spoon is an excellent remedy for the Collick.

56.

If any be bitten by a Spider, take a great quantity of flies, and bruise them, and apply them to the place.

57.

Anoint thy cheek with Horse-grease and thy

gums also, and thy teeth will cease rotting.

58.

An ointment made with Hogs-greafe, and Mugwort, and a little Vinegar, is excellent for the swelling of the legs and feet.

59.

Rew infused all night in Sack, and the Sack drunk the next morning, is excellent good for the worms, and wringing in the guts.

60.

Beat the white of an egg, and then wet a Colewort leafe in it, and lay it to the eye that runs water, at night when you go to bed, and by morning it will help you.

61.

Take a Kid of about a year and a halfe old, and having fed him nine dayes without water, kill him and take his blood, and when it is cold, pour the water away from it; then dry the blood, till it be hard; a dram of this blood, and halfe a dram of Ivy-berries taken in white wine every morning, will break the stone in the body.

62.

For a wen, bind him about as hard as you can endure, then make a lave with Verdegreese, Brimstone, Allum and honey, and lay it to it, and it will consume it.

63.

Take a soft piece of sappy wood, lay it in the fire, and save the sap that runs out; the which make into a Pultis with bran, the which lay between the navil and the privities of one that hath the strangury, and it will helpe him.

64.

If thy nose bleed, chew the hearb pervincle in thy mouth, and it will cease.

65.

Vervain boyled, and the house sprinkled with the decoction, drives flies out of it.

66.

A suppository made of white sope, and put up the fundament, is a medicine inferiour to none for one that is costive.

67.

The roots of flower-deluce bruised, and boyled in white-wine, are an excellent provoker of Urine.

68.

Camomel and Betony, of each an equall quantity boyled in Vinegar to a pultis, and applyed warm to the head, helps the Megrim and the inveterate head-ach called ἡμικρανία.

69.

Rosemary tops boyled in ale in like manner, and applyed to the temples doth the like.

70.

If thou be costive, ('tis an hundred to one if choler be not the cause, but if not) boyl the hearb Mercury in thy pottage instead of hearbs, and let them be but halfe boyled; this pottage so eaten, will not only take away the effects by making thy body slippery, but also the cause.

71.

Take of Rew, Sage and Cummin-seeds bruised of each a handfull, beaten pepper halfe an ounce; make a strong decoction of them in water, the which boyl into a syrup with honey, this

Syrup will help an inveterate cough by taking one spoonfull of it in the morning, and another at evening.

72.

Three drops of a mans owne water put into his ear every morning warm, helps noise there.

73.

A strong decoction made with Plantane in white-Wine, drunk every morning, doth the like.

74.

An ointment made with Ivy-leavs and hogs-grease, is excellent for swelling of the eyes.

75.

Take three or four great Onions, and having rosted them well in the embers, take off the outward pill, then bruise them with a few cummin seeds in powder, this applyed plaister-wise, in a few times using helps the head-ach.

This I am perswaded, the hair being shaven off, it is a good remedy for the Lethargy.

76.

Take wormwood and mallows, of each a like quantity, boyl them in water, till they be soft, then by adding barly-meal, (or malt-flour which is better) and a little vinegar and sheeps suet to them, they make an excellent pultis for any swelling whatsoever.

77.

The liquor wherein neats-feet have been boyl'd is an excellent bath to bath swollen legs in, and if you will add chickweed, mallows, and smallage to it, 'twill be never the worse.

Also when you have well bathed your Legs therein, you may take out the hearbs and apply them to the soles of your feet.

79.

The juyce of Vervain, or if it be time of year you cannot get it, take the decoction of the dryed hearb, it mightily encreaseth nos barely milke, but good milke in Nurses.

80.

The blood of a Hare dryed and taken inwardly, breaks the stone in the bladder.

81.

The claws of a Goat burnt to powder, and a dram of the powder taken in the morning, helps such as cannot hold their water.

82.

To drinke an Allum Posset is a good remedy for overflowing of a Womans Menstruis.

83.

The juyce of Sorrel, mixed with the like quantity of Milke, is an excellent remedy (being drunk) for pissing blood.

84.

Pigeons dung mixed with Vinegar is excellent to anoint Warts with, if you would be rid of them.

85.

The juyce of Primrose-roots snuffed up into the Nose is an excellent remedy for the Megrim.

86.

Take an Onion, and having cut a round hole in the middle of it, fill it full of Oyle, then roast it by a gentle fire, and having taken off the outward

ward pill, stamp it together and apply it warm to the deafe ear to restore hearing.

87.

An oyntment made with Leek-blades and hogs greafe is excellent good for burnings.

88.

A decoction of Earth worms, Sallendine and Ivy-berries in white-Wine, take equall quantities of each, is an excellent remedy for the yellow Jaundice; and if towards the latter end of the decoction you adde a little Saffron tyed up in a rag, 'twill be the better.

89.

Take the roots of Female Ferne, such as in Sussex are called Brakes, and having bruised them well, mix some raw Cream with them so have you an excellent plaister for a scald. He that hath any wit may make an Unguent or plaister of them to keep alwayes by him.

90.

The powder of burnt Garlicke helps the Hemorrhoids being strewed upon the place.

91.

The powder of Anniseeds strewed there, doth the like.

92.

A rosted Onion laid to the place workes the same effect.

93.

An excellent cool ointment for wounds that have inflammations, is thus made; take of Litharge of Gold very finely powdered as much as you will, and with Oyle of Roses and Verjuyce of each equall parts, make it into an ointment by stir-

stirring it up and down in a mortar without the heat of the fire, as it cooles, so it dries exceedingly.

94.

For Ach in the Legs or Arms, a precious remedy; take very stale Ale, and with the Gaul of an Oxe boyle it till it be as thicke as Birdlime, when it is cold, then anoint the grieved member with it by the fire, (it will be fluid when tis hot) as hot as he can endure it, and when it is dryed in once or twice, spread some of it upon a peice of white Leather, and apply to it; when it is hard take it off and apply to it another, the former will wax soft again; thus doing three or four dayes will help you.

95.

For the Megrim, put some *Assa fœtida* into the eare on that side the paine lies, and the matter causing the disease will come out at the Nose. And yet it may (by my Authors leave) be some question whether the Megrim lie within the Scul or without.

96.

Take Snails, Shels and all, and burn them in a crucible, till the ashes be white; halfe a dram of this taken in White-wine is a great provoker of Urine.

97.

Take a quantity of Water-grasse, that part of it that grows above the water, and having beaten it, presse out the juyce, this juyce a little of it being dropped into the contrary eare of one that hath the tooth-ach, cures him of that pain (for ever saith my Author.)

Take

98.

Take a peice of blew cloth (woollen cloth) deeper the blew, the better, burn it to powder; little of this powder snuffed up the nose, stops the bleeding of it.

99.

It is certain and by dayly experience verified that Elder barke, if you slip it upward, will provoke vomiting; if downward, it purges by stool.

100.

Its property is to cleanse the body of crudities and indigestion, and they cause three quarters of the diseases in man; you need but make an Elder-tree for the cure, and you may find a great deale on this side *Arabia*; if your stomack trouble you, slip it upward; but if the disease afflict not the first digestion, then slip it downwards.

101.

Polipodium, stamped and plaistered upon the feet of a Woman labouring with Child, causeth the birth of the Child presently, either alive or dead.

102.

Take the grease of a Hog, and rub the breast of any that is sick against the heart, and the soles of the feet, then throw the grease to a dog; if he eat it, the sick will live, if not, he will die.

103.

Take a green Elme or Athen stick, and put it in the fire, and save the water that comes out of the ends, and mix it with the fat of an Eele in like quantity, boyl it a little over the fire, and

drop a drop or two of it into the ear that is deaf at night when you go to bed; let it be luke warm when you drop it in, and in three or four dayes they will hear perfectly.

104.

Also the juyce of Bay-leavs dropped into the eares, takes away both deafnesse and noise in the eare. *Pet. Hisp.*

105.

For ach in the bones, anoint the place three or four times with good *Aqua composita*, and let it dry in by a good fire, then anoint it again, and while it is wet strew the powder of *Olibanum* upon it, then sew a cloth round about it, and let it lie there three or four dayes, by which time it will be well.

106.

Bay-leaves, a thing knowne well,
Laid up among your cloaths,
Will give to them a fragrant smell,
And keep them safe from Moaths. *Diascorides.*

107.

Ants eggs beaten, and strained, and a little of the juyce of Knotgrasse put to the juyce of them, and a little of it dropped into the eare, cures deafnesse though of long continuance.

108.

Drop a drop of good *Aqua composita* into the eye that is annoyed with cold, and you will find it a present remedy to recover the sight.

109.

For legs that are swollen by water, this do and you may heale them; seeth Oats in water till they be soft, then hold the swoln Legs over the

the steeme of them, covering the Vessel with a Blanket, that the steem may not go out, and it will draw blisters, out of which (being cut) will come much water and corruption; a little fresh butter will quickly heale them againe; if the cure be not perfect the first time, do it oftner.

110.

Dandelion (or to write better French, *Dent-de-lion*, for our Country Blades are so nice, that they scorn to call it by the plain English name *Lyons tooth*) being boyled in water, is a speciall remedy for the knitting of wounds, as also for the cure of Ruptures, the decoction being drunk and the boyled hearbe applyed to the grieved place.

111.

Put unslaked Lime into a cleane new earthen Vessell, till the Vessel be almost half full; then having heat some water boyling hot in a clean new Vessell, pour it into the lime till the Vessel be full, take off the scum from it clean, and let it stand till the Lime be setled at the bottome; then pour off the cleer water, and keep it in a glasse close stopped.

This is a marvelous water for the cure of Ulcers, and chiefly such as spring from the French Pox, by dipping a linnen cloth in it, and laying it as a Plaister over the sore; it drawes the corruption out of Ulcers and putrified sores, cleanseth them, and takes away the inflammation of them: this water *Mizaldus* extols to the skies.

112.

A dram of Mirrh given to drink in warm wine brings forth the child, alive or dead. Pet. Hisp.

113.

A piece of the root of Crowfoot, either put into the tooth, if it be hollow, or otherwise, applyed to it, instantly easeth the pains of it.

114.

Centaury taken, either the juyce or powder of it, cleers the voyce, and cleanseth the breast marvelously.

115.

Pigeons dung boyled in wine till the wine be consumed, and then applyed plaister-wise to the gout, takes it away (being used morning and evening) in four or five dayes.

116.

Nettle-seed beaten into powder, and taken with syrrup of Violets cleanseth the stomack of tough and hard flegm, and helps the Plurisie.

117.

If the pain of the Gout be very outragious, take a dram of *Opium*, two drams of Saffron; mix them with four or five Yolks of eggs, and plaister the same upon the griefe, it will not only asswage the paine, but also dissolve the corruption.

118.

Heat two or three Bricks red hot, then put them in a Pan under a close-stoole, and pour a little Vinegar upon them, and let him that is troubled with the Hemorhoids (commonly called the Piles) sit over them and receive the vapours up his fundament.

The

119.

The juyce of broom flowers, of *Seale Oil*, commonly called *Solomons Seal*, and of Honey, of each a like quantity boyled to the thickness of Honey, maketh a Soveraigne ointment for the Gout.

120.

A little Gun-powder tyed up in a rag, and held so in the mouth, that it may touch the aking tooth, instantly easeth the pains of the teeth.

121.

Tye Saffron up in a little rag, and bind it to the Navil of one that hath the yellow Jaundise, it gives present help.

122.

Take the roots of Beets and part off the outer barke, then stamp them, and having pressed out the juyce, snuffe some of it up your nose, and you shall find it wonderfully purge the head, and helps the Headach, Vertigo or dissiness in the head, and Megrim.

123.

Cardanus. The feet of a great living Toad being cut off when the Moon is void of course and hastens to the conjunction of the Sun, cures one of the Kings evil, being hung about their neck.

124.

Tie up a Spider in a linnen cloath, and then bruise her a little, and hold her near the nose that bleedeth, but touch not the nose with the cloth, and the bleeding will cease; the reason is because a spider is so extreamly contrary to the blood of man, that it flies back from its enemy: Oh *Campanella*, how acute [illegible]

judgment! how is the world beholding to thee!

The truth of this Aphorisme appears in that a Cobweb, which is but the excrement of a spider, will stop the bleeding of a wound.

125.

An approved remedy to stop bleeding, which I have proved my selfe, is this: Dry some of the parties blood in a fire-shovel to powder, which is quickly done, and apply it to the place, *viz.* if the nose bleed, snuffe it up in it; if by wound, apply it to it.

126.

The blood of a Hare dryed, and taken inwardly, helps the bloody-flux.

127.

So doth the bones of a man or women, taken in powder, the sex considered.

128.

Also one experience of mine own invention give me leave to quote, for a bloody-flux.

Take new Tobacco-pipes that were never used, beat them into powder, and give a dram of them at a time, in any convenient liquor, morning and evening; but so soon as the flux is stopped, leave off.

This I found out in this manner, when I was a Prentise; a Gentleman in Tower-street gave a poor boy money, (as I remember five shillings) to eat one grosse of Tobacco-pipes, (which is twelve dozen) the boy did it, but was troubled with such an astringency, that neither clysters, nor any thing else, would move him to stool; and so he dyed; whereupon I apprehended the thing,

thing, and have alwayes used it, in the manner aboveſaid, with good ſucceſſe.

129.

Take of black ſope, as much as is ſufficient, mix it with halfe the quantity of yolkes of eggs very well, then ſpread it upon fine flax, and apply it to the place grieved with the Gout; then take whites of eggs, mix them with a little wheat flower, and wet a linnen cloth in it, and bind it over the former plaiſter, and let it lie ſo, foure or five dayes, in which time you ſhall ſee the wonderfull effects. *Dr. Arden.*

130.

Bruiſe barly, dry beans, and liquoris, of each alike, in fair water, and drink a good draught of the liquor, morning and evening, it breaks and cures any impoſthume.

131.

Agrimony moſt wonderfully expelleth poiſon, and with great facility helpeth the biting of venemous beaſts. *Par. Biſh.*

132.

The hoof of an Elk (called *Ungula Alcis*) hath a marvelous power againſt the falling-ſickneſſe, either taken inwardly or borne next the skin, whereof you have plentifull examples in *Lemnius*, *Mizaldus*, and *Johannes Agricola*.

133.

Torrified Rhubarb taken in the morning, is an admirable remedy for ſpitting blood.

134.

Syrrup of Comfry is alſo very profitable for the ſame infirmity, and in my opinion the beſt of the two, if any Veſſel be broken.

Bay-

135.

Bay-salt, dryed and beaten into fine powder, and well incorporated with Yolks of Eggs, is a admirable plaister for Boyles, Carbuncles, or Plague sores.

136.

The leaves or roots of Strawberries, eaten in pottage, is a marvelous remedy for the Jaundice.

137.

Juniper-berries are a great counter-poyson. *Diascord. Pet. Hisp.*

138.

Agrimony, Mugwort and Betony, both roots and leaves of each, made into an Ointment, with Hogs grease, and Vinegar, is a notable and approved Ointment for pains in the backe.

139.

For Fistulaes, if they appeare outward, tent them with the juyce of the Hearb Culverfoot, [*pes columbinus*] but if it be inward, drink the juyce of it.

140.

Betony boyled in Wine, and drunk, is a notable remedy for a surfeit.

141.

Centaury, either boyled in Wine, or taken in powder four or five dayes together, wonderfully helpeth such as have lost their appetite to their victuals.

142.

Whosoever drinks the powder of Betony in Wine every morning, no poyson shall hurt him that day following.

143.

Mizaldus. The dung of a Cat dryed and mixed with Vinegar till it be pretty soft, takes away hairs, and hinders their growing any more, the place being anointed with it.

144.

Pet. Hisp. Dragons bound to the Privities of a Woman in Labour causeth her speedily to be delivered; but then you must quickly take them away, least they draw down Matrix and all.

145.

The grease of an Eele, boyled a little with the juyce of Housleek, and a little of it dropped into a deafe Eare, recovers the hearing in a short space.

146.

Pet. Hisp. The juyce of Plantane cast into an Ulcer or Fistula with a Syringe, heales it; and so also doth the juyce of Betony and Cinquefoile.

147.

An accurate and (in my opinion) famous remedy for deafnesse, is this; Take a great Onion and cut a little hole in the midst of it, then set it in the embers to rost, and fill the hole full of Sallet Oyle, and ever as it dries, fill it up again, till the Onion be rosted well; then take off the outmost skin, and strain the Onion hard through a cloth, and save in a glasse what you have strained out, which being dropped into the deafe eare, cures it.

148.

For the falling downe of the fundament, a disease which some are almost perpetually troubled

bled with all their life long, this doe; take the tops of red Nettles, stamp them and boyl them in a pipkin in white wine, till halfe the Wine be consumed; then let the diseased drinke a draught of this Wine, morning and evening, and apply the Nettles so boyled to his fundament.

149.

Engrave the signe of a Scorpion in the stone of a ring, the Moon ascending in the Scorpion, and seale Frankinsence with it, the Moon angular in the same signe (I suppose the Southerne is best, because that signifies Physick and helpe) this Frankinsence thus sealed being drunk in Wine, instantly cures the stinging of Scorpions, and for ought I know by the same rule, the stinging or biting of any other venemous Beast. *Alex. Trall. Pontanus.*

150.

Take white Sope, and when it is finely scraped, put so much good *Aqua-vitæ* to it; put them into a large Retort, and lute a large Receiver to it very well; distill it in sand, first with a gentle fire, then increase the fire by degrees, and there will come out an Oyle mixed with Water. *Falopius.*

This Oyle is incombustible, and its vertues many, both in Alchymy, to fix volatile medicines, in melting, to encorporate Nettles; but in physick which is my present scope, it is of admirable and almost incredible vertue; for it assuageth all swellings though of never so gross and clammy humours, healeth the most malignant Ulcers, the Gout, Quartane Ague, French pox, dry scald heads. Remember 2.

151.

Pet. Hisp. Gordonius. Agrimony is the hearb appropriated for the cure of Fistulaes, use it which way you please, as you see occasion.

152.

Break the great bone of the goose wing (the older the Goose is, the better) and take out the marrow, with which anoint the web or pearl in the eye, and it will take it away and restore the sight.

153.

The hearbs and roots of Tormentill boyled in Wine, and the Wine drunk, and the hearb laid plaister-wise upon the eyes, restore the sight, though it have been lost many years.

154.

Em. Ben. vict. Faventin. The roots of Hollioke, powdered and mixed with three times their weight in honey, is an admirable remedy for shortnesse of breath.

155.

For Womens breasts that are swelled (a usu all thing in young nurses.)

Take and bruise nine wood-lice (called by some, hog-lice; by others Sows) let them remain all night in eight or nine spoonfuls of drink; in the morning strain it, and let the Woman drink it up at one draught, and lay to her breast a Linnen cloth, warmed and doubled three or four times; the next morning let her take eight of the said Lice used as before, the next morning seven, still diminishing one every morning, till she come to take but one.

Lady Owen.

If her breast be not well by that time, let her increase them one by one every morning, before

before she substracted them.

156.

Take Linseed, Brook-lime, Chick-weed, and Groundsell, and Wheat-bran, of each a handfull, boyle them in a pottle of White-wine to a Cataplasme (which the vulgar call a Pultis) and lay it to any member that is swollen, and it will take away the swelling speedily.

157.

Let him whose stinking breath proceeds from his stomack, do this and be well.

Bruise two handfuls of Cummin-seed very well, and boyle it in a pottle of white-Wine to a quart, and drink a good draught of it, morning and evening, and in a fortnight it will help him.

158.

Put the feet of a Hen in hot embers, till the skales come off, then rub your Warts with those skales, and they will be gone.

159.

Beat a pound or two of Hemp-seed very well *Pet. Hisp.* then moisten it with a little wine, and set it over the fire, in an earthen pan, well glased, till it be so hot you cannot endure your hand in it; then put it into square baggs, and presse the oyle out.

It is a very precious oyl; for taken inwardly, it makes men pleasant and merry, valiant, and hardy, fierce to fight, void of fear; Outwardly by unction, it giveth a comely face.

160.

A pint of *Aqua Composita*, a Bullocks gall, and an ounce of Pepper, beaten very small, and all

boyled to a save, cures any *Sciatica*, ach or gout, being applyed to it, and changed once in twelve hours.

161.

Pet. Hist. Both Agrimony and Purslain, are such enemies to warts, that they will go away if they be but rubbed with the juyce of either of them.

162.

For Cods that be swoln, without any Rupture, this do; Take of Cumminseed in powder, barly meal and honey, of each a like quantity, fry them together with a little sheep suet, and apply it to the Cod.

163.

For sore and swelled throats, first rub your hand upon the bare ground, and then presently rub the throat with it; do so oftentimes, and you shall quickly perceive both soreness and swelling will quickly go away.

164.

Posset and curd is an admirable thing to ripen any boyl, carbuncle or felon; and when it is ripe there is nothing better to break it, than unslaked lime mixed with sope.

165.

Fill an Egg-shell newly emptied, with juyce of Housleek set it in the hot embers, and take the scum from it, then strain it, and you have an excellent remedy for hot burning, pricking eyes.

166.

Agrimony, Betony, Sage, Plantane, Ivy leaves and Rose-parsley, boyled in Wine, and the decoction drunk, is a notable remedy for such as are bruised by falling.

167.

If you burn Turpentine upon a hot plate of Iron, and give two drams of it at a time in powder, in Saxifrage water, it will break the stone in the bladder; also by taking it once or twice a week, it keeps such safe from the stone as are subject to breed it. *Em. Ben. vict. Faventin.*

168.

Lavender boyled in water, and half a pint of the decoction drunke, morning and evening, helps such as have the palsey.

169.

Take a pint of *Aqua Compositæ*, & put a handfull of Ivi-leaves into it, and stop it close, and they will consume in it; two or three spoonfulls of it taken at a time, is a most excellent Remedy for the Strangury.

170.

Take a pound of black sope, a pint of Sallet oyle, halfe a pint of *Aqua vitæ*, a quarter of a pint of juyce of Rew, boyled together till it be thick, makes an admirable plaister for the Sciatica; remove it not in two or three dayes

171.

Take of the wood of Ivy, cut it in little peices, of Ivy-berries, and the gum of Ivy, of each a like weight; let the wood be dryed, then put it in a pot that hath two or three little holes in the bottome; then set another pot up to the brim in the earth, and put the bottome of the first pot into the mouth of the last, luting it round with past, so that the uppermost pot that holds the ingredients, may be all above the Earth; then make a fire round about it, and there will a black *Rogerius & Eremitus.*

oyle

oyle distill into the neither Vessell, very soveraigne for old aches, and paines coming of a cold cause.

172.

Empty an Egg of all the white, and fill up the void place of the shell, with the juyce of flower-de luce; then warm it a little in the hot embers, and give it every morning to one that hath the Dropsey, and it makes them avoid the Hydropical humour downwards.

173.

Galen. An admirable medicine to stop fluxes of blood in any part of the body, the menstruis in women, any aches, impediments in the back and liver, it allayes the heat in Feavers, and causeth sleep.

Take Cinamon, *Cassia*, *Lignia*, *Opium*, of each two drams, mirrh, white and long pepper, of each one dram, Galbanum one dram, all being beaten into powder that can be beaten, make it into a masse, with clarified honey, and let the party diseased as before, take two pils of it, no bigger then a pease, at night going to bed.

174.

Wecker. Take the quantity of an Almond of a Ballgall, and mix it with two or three spoonfuls of wine, and let a woman that hath a dead child in her body, drink it, and she shall instantly be delivered.

175.

An excellent oyle for old wounds, sores, Fistues, Ulcers, Aches, paines in the back, Hemorroids, Gout, &c.

Aepsius, quoted by *George Baker.* Take of old white-wine a quart, old oyle three pints, *Cardum Benedictus*, Valerian, Sage with

with the flowers, if you can get it, of each a quarter of a pound, of the leaves and flowers of St Johns Wort halfe a pound; let the Hearbs and flowers be infused in the oyl and wine, four and twenty hours, then boyle it in an earthen vessel, well glassed, or a brasse Vessell, till the Wine be consumed, stirring it now and then for fear of burning; then take it off, and strain it, and adde to it a pound and an halfe of Venice turpentine, and boyle it again a quarter of an hour; then adde to it, Olibanum, five ounces, Myrrh, three ounces, *Sanguis Draconis*, one ounce; let it boyl a little till the Myrrh be dissolved, then take it off, and when it is cold, put it in a glasse, stop it close, and let it stand in the sun ten dayes before you use it.

176.

The body of a Birch tree, cut down in the spring time, and laid in the fire, doth yeild great store of water, which water being drunk is of wonderfull force to breake the stone in the Reins. *Marbiolus Diascurides.*

177.

The smell of Bitumen, Rew, or the smoke of burning, is of wonderfull force against the fits of the Mother. *Miraldus. Mizaldus.*

178.

The leaves and Barke of a willow tree, sod in Wine, doth ease the gout, being bathed with

179.

A Diamond held to the head that akes, quite takes away the pains thereof. *Hollerius.*

Pieces

180.

Mizaldus. Peices of Amber tyed to the nape of the n[illegible] helps the watering of the eyes.

181.

Mizaldus. Th[illegible]me hung about the neck, helps distil[illegible]tions [illegible] the throat.

182.

Mizaldus. Letharge of Silver, boyled in Vinegar, [illegible] the skin washed with it, makes it exceedi[illegible] white.

183.

If any great Beasts, as horses, Kine, &c. [illegible] lame, mark where the lame or swelled foot d[illegible] stand, and cut up a turse where the foot sto[illegible] and hang it up, if the weather be hot and d[illegible] upon a white thorn, else in the chimney co[illegible] and as fast as that dries, the swelling will ce[illegible] and the pain goe away.

184.

The water wherein Lavender hath been b[illegible]led, will take away any spot or stain out of [illegible] cloth.

185.

Andreas. Gordulensis. Let the Image of a Lyon be engraven i[illegible] plate of Gold, when *Sol* is in *Leo*; let not [illegible] Moon behold the sixth house, nor yet the L[illegible] of the Ascendant behold *Saturn* nor *Mars*, ([illegible] be not a Systeam too rare to finde) neither le[illegible] Moon behold them; this strengthens the h[illegible] being worn against it, as also pains in the b[illegible] being worn against that.

186.

Idem. Also if Torchisks be made with *Oliban*[illegible] Goats blood, and sealed with the said p[illegible]

and afterwards dissolved and drunke in White-wine, it breakes the stone in the Reines and Bladder.

187.

The whitest of Frankincence, beaten in powder and drunk in White-wine, wonderfully encreaseth the memory, and is profitable for the braine and stomack. *Razis. Mizaldus.*

188.

Any part of the bone of a mans arm, with the biggest end of a goose-wing being born about one that hath a quartane Ague, cures them. *Mizaldus. Gober.*

189.

The powder of earth worms, of mice dung & of a Hares tooth, put into the hole of a rotten tooth, it will drop out without any instrument.

190.

There is a stone to be found in the head of a long Snaile, which being beaten into fine powder and blowne into the eye, takes away the web, spots, or other infirmities that anoy it. *Mizaldus.*

191.

A spoonfull of *Aquavite*, sweetned with sugar, (and a little grated white-bread put in it, that it may not anoy the brain, nor harm the liver) taken every day, preserves folk not onely from Lethargies, and Apoplexies, but also from all cold diseases. *Lemnius.*

192.

Take one part of Gentian, and two parts of Centaury, bruise them and infuse them five days in a convenient quantity of wine, then distill them.

This

This water being drunk, preserves the body in health, resisteth the Plague, causeth a good colour, cureth Imposthumes and Ptisicks, stuffing of the stomack and spleen, provoketh the terms, purgeth choler and corrupt blood, healeth inward wounds, the biting of venemous beasts, and cleers the sight.

Julius & Enonimus.

193.

Alexis.

A most excellent remedy for the Plague is this. Take Ivy-berries when they are ripe, and dry them, then take halfe a dram of the powder of them in Plantane water, and sweat upon it.

194.

Stamp Chelendine, and apply it to any tetter or Ringworm, and it will quickly cure it.

195.

The same Hearb by like usage, will take any black spot from any part of the body.

196.

Let the party that is troubled with the tooth ach, lie on the contrary side, and drop two or three drops of the juyce of Rew into his ear, that side his teeth ake, and let it remain there an hour or two, it will not only take away the pain for the present, but he shall never be troubled with it after.

197.

For womens breasts that are sore, beat a hand full of Figs well, and mix them with a little hogs grease, and apply it to the brest as hot as can be suffred; if the breast be ready to break it will break it, else not.

198.

Take good Saffron in powder, and mix it with

much black ſope, and ſpread it on the fleſhy ide of a piece of leather, and lay it to the navel ſone that cannot make water, and in one hour ou ſhall ſee the effects of it.

199.

The Roots of Holly-okes, ſtamped with hogs reaſe, and applyed to the Gout, helps it in hree dayes. *Pet. Hisp.*

200.

Verjuyce ſod, and put hot into a tin bottle, ith a narrow mouth, and the mouth of the ottle held to the eare, that the fume may goup o the head, helps the head-ach, and noiſe in eeares; and if any quick thing be gotten in- the ear, it will quickly bring it out.

FINIS.

A TREATISE OF THE PESTILENCE,

With its { PREVISION, PROVISION, PREVENTION.

By NICHOLAS CULPEPER, Student in Astrology and Physick.

Printed for *N. Brooke* at the *Angel* in *Cornhil*, 1656.

A TREATISE OF THE PESTILENCE.

CONsidering the reigning and raging of this Disease in *London*, and divers other Townes and Cities in *England*, and the large experience I have had in it now these ten years, considering also the terrible horrour and affright that seizeth on most men and women to this day (though the disease hath been no stranger to *London* this two yeares) if the disease be but within a House or two of them; yea some, if it be but in the Street, as though they were all dead men; thought good to write a small Tractate of this Disease, studied from the grounds of Physick and confirmed by dayly experience, to leave behind me, for the benefit of posterity, or the Survivers, be they who they will, which may be as a present and a more honest help unto them, then running away; for hereby their minds being guided by more true, charitable and neighbourly principles, they may doe good to themselves and others, and benefit

experience in Physicke, as I have done before them.

And this small Treatise (for I hate prouxity) may stand them in as much and more stead then *Galens* three adverbs, *Citò, Longè, Tardè*, to runne away quickly, and farre, and to returne not in a long time, which he saith, (though untruly) is worth three Apothecaries shops well furnished.

Galens three adverbs, *Citò Longè Tardè.*

The causes of this disease are three, yet all subservient, the one to the other.

Cause threefold.

The first cause, is the great conjunctions of the Superiour Planets meeting in Signes; ruling such and such Countries and Cities, or in Signes opposing, or squaring such Signes.

Cause 1.

The second is a corrupted and unwholsome Aire, which is caused by such meetings of the Planets.

2.

The third is putrified humours, not blood, adust and burned, caused by breathing in such corrupt Aire; and if the diet before were perverse, it addes fuell to the fire, and fits the body with superfluous humours.

3.

A word or two now to satisfie men, concerning the common fear of infection, which makes many rich men, which might and ought to maintaine poore visited people, yea many Physitians, whose duties it is to administer physicke to them, flye away, so that in time of great infection, you may more cry out for lack of bread, and [illegible] necessary, then for anguish of the

Hence also came that unnaturall and [illegible] humane custome of shutting up of houses [illegible] are visited, thereby sadding and dejecting their spirits, and thereby making way [illegible] the disease, as I shall shew anon; and [illegible] king men from their usuall imployment, which is a digester of humours, and a preserver of health; Nay if the disease be infectious (as in their opinion it is) it is plain murder, to shut men up in an infected and [illegible] tall Aire.

Thus Plague not infectious.

But I shall prove by solid arguments, that [illegible] Pestilence is not infectious.

My first argument I frame thus.

Arg. 1.

That disease that infecteth one man [illegible] cometh neer it, infecteth all men that come [illegible] it.

But the Plague infecteth not all.

Therefore it infecteth none.

The Minor is cleer, as the Sunne.

My Major I prove from the univ[illegible] course of nature; The fire warmeth one [illegible] it warmeth all; The water wetteth one [illegible] it wetteth all, because their nature is [illegible] doe; a sword woundeth one man, it wo[illegible] eth all that are strooke with it; the u[illegible] sall current of nature runneth so; the[illegible] the Plague, if it infect one man, mu[illegible] fect all.

Object.

But some will say, all mens bodies [illegible] full of humours; if they were, all wo[illegible] infected.

Answ.

I answer, then by my Opposites arg[illegible] the fault lies in the humours that are [illegible]

the body, not in the infection which is without; the fly, will these putrified humours continue in his body, and he remain in health? if so, how then come diseases?

Or will an infected Aire change a disease, (which would be but bad at the best) if so, shew a Rule in Physicke, and I am satisfied.* But cleanse the body of these humours, let all men doe so, and then come to a visited person, and then by my opposites owne confession they will not be infected: and how then can the disease be infectious, and infect anybody?

*You may find some notable proofes to the contrary, in my Astrologicall experiences.

My second Argument I frame thus.

That disease, the reigning of which may be fore-seene by more secret causes in nature long before it come, cannot be increased by visiting the sick, nor diminished by abstaining from them.

Arg. 2.

But the Pestilence may, and alwayes is foreseen long before it comes.

Therefore you will have it never the sooner by visiting those that are sicke of it, nor escape ever a whit the longer by abstaining from it.

The Major is cleere; for if the cause come, the effect must needs follow.

For the proofe of the Minor, I shall produce twelve signes of a Plague to come, which appeare some of them above a yeare, yea some of them above two yeares before it come.

Signes of a Plague to come.

The first is *Phenomena* in the Aire, great meet-

meetings of superiour Planets, whereby no only the time, but also the place where the Pestilence will most rage, may be gathered as this Autumnall Pestilence in *London*, 164 was by Mr *Booker* in his Almanack, for th year, which was penned at Midsomer. 164 also by Mr. *William Lilly* his *Anglicus* peace no peace, left at the Printers Decemb. 164

The learned in Astrology may satisfie them selves without me, also blazing stars and ther strange meteors, and supernaturall lig and apparitions in the Aire.

2. The second is the changing of the seaso hot weather out of its season, and cold of its season, hot and dry weather a lo time, upon south winds, and many rains up North-windes.

3. The third is when the small pocks m meisels vex not onely children, but and women of perfect age, especially in d fictitiz.

4. The fourth, is the windes holding alo time in the south or west.

5. The fifth, is a dark and troubled Air long time, without either raine or cl weather, or if after a long drought it ra without thunder.

6. The sixth, is when women conceived w child, do suffer abortion for every light a slight cause.

7. The seventh, is when in summer time a raine, abundance of frogs of diverse colo gather together.

The eighth, is a great number (more then

dinary) of flies, spiders, and creeping things, are seene in the Spring.

The ninth is death of four-footed beasts and fishes. 9.

The tenth is birds forsaking their nests, and leaving their eggs there. 10.

The eleventh is dearth of corn and grain. 11.

The twelfth is a hot and moist temperature of the year. 12.

But say some, if the Plague be not infectious what is the reason when it comes into a house, sometimes all the house are sick of it, and sometimes dye of it? Object.

This might be sufficiently answered by a retortive, If so be the Plague be infectious; what's the reason; many times but one in a house hath it, and all the rest, though perhaps they kept a worse dyet, yet escape? any that hath any judgement in Nativities, can give a reason of it easily. Answ. All diseases come by ill directions; therefore not by infection. Else no nativity can safely be verified by accidents.

Well, be it infectious or not infectious, prevented it may be, as may other demonstrations of the Planets, if discretion be used, and therefore now to the purpose.

And in the first place, let such as would avoyd this disease, avoyd the fear of it; for fear changeth the blood into the nature of the thing feared, the imagination ruling the spirits naturall, as is manifest in women's conceptions. Prevention. 1.

Secondly, let your body be kept soluble; if it be not so naturally, take a scruple of *Pilulæ Ruffi Pestilentiales*, at night when you go to bed. 2.

3. Thirdly, if your body be full of blood, bleed so much as strength and age permit.

4. Take a spoonfull of Vinegar of Squills, three or four times a day, *viz.* at ten of the clocke; after dinner; at four in the afternoon and after Supper.

Fewer times will serve the turne.

5. Take the quantity of a Hazle-nut of the Electuary invented by *Mithridates*, that renowned King of *Pontus*, and the first Author also of that Electuary that bears his name to this day [*Mithridate*] every morning often also used by the Emperour *Charles* the fifth; of the vertues of which I have had large experience; it is thus made; Take greene Rew, gathered in the hour of Mars halfe a handfull; blew Figs six, and as many Walnuts, with forty Juniper berries, and a little Bay-salt, beat into an Electuary.

6. Let all *passions and perturbations of mind* be avoyded, *together with all violent motions, these inflame the blood, so also doth drinking much Wine.*

7. Let the house be kept cleane and pure, and alwayes a good fire in it.

8. Let the diet be of good juyce, quicke of digestion, and let him eat sharpe things with his meats, such as Vinegar, Verjuyce, Orange juyce of Lemmons and Citrons, or Pomegranates, and let all fruits be avoided, except such as are sowre.

9. Let not the stomack be charged with excesse either of meat or drink.

10. In Summer-time let the blood be cooled with

ng Endive, Lettuce, Purslain, Sac-
and let the drink be Whey, clarified with

him use the smels of Landanum, Syrax,
Calamint, Camphire, Cinnamon, Nutmegs,
wood of Aloes, liquid Storax, &c.

Lastly, these things are preventionall being
inwardly, and resist the Disease, con-
siderandis, viz. Angelica roottes,
Zedoary, Bole Armenicke, Terra Lemnia, Mi-
thridate, Treacle, Tormentill, and Pestilent
roots, and Citron pils; with many other things
too tedious to rehearse.

And thus much for prevention.

I come now to provision for is, when Preven-
tion is too late.

And first of all that Provision may be timely,
I begin with the signes of one infected, which
are twelve.

Twelve signes of one infected.

The first is when the outward Members
be cold, the inward Members being burning
hot.

1.

The second is heavinesse, wearinesse, Sloth
and indisposition of the whole body, and dim-
nesse in breathing.

2.

The third is paine and heavinesse in the
head.

3.

The fourth is carefulnesse of the minde and
sadnesse.

4.

The fifth is a marvelous inclination to sleep,
for the most part, for sometimes watching and
raising vex them.

5.

The sixth is a frowning eye.

6.

The seventh is losse of Appetite.

7.

The

8. The eighth is immoderate thirst, [illegible] vomiting.

9. The ninth is bitternesse and drinesse of [illegible] mouth.

10. The tenth is a pulse, swift, small [illegible] deepe.

11. The eleventh is Urine for the most [illegible] turbulent, thicke and stinking, although [illegible] have seene the Urine of some that from [illegible] beginning of the disease, to the time of [illegible] dissolution differed nothing from the Uri[illegible] of healthy men; and indeed the Progno[illegible]cation in my opinion was the worse; [illegible] (as yet) never knew but two, whose Uri[illegible] was so, and both were delivered by de[illegible] and not preserved by Physick; and th[illegible]fore considering that *Urina est meretrix*, you [illegible] have an eye to the precedent and subseq[illegible] signes and signe.

12. The twelfth and most certaine signe of all [illegible] if there appeare risings behind the ea[illegible] under the Arme-holes, or in the gro[illegible] without any manifest cause knowne, [illegible] if Carbuncles arise, suddenly in any o[illegible] member.

Prognostick. These when they arise shew nature is [illegible] and able, because it thrusteth the venome [illegible] it in the beginning of the sicknesse, yea [illegible]ny times before the body perceives it [illegible] sicke.

These Carbuncles appearing, shew which [illegible] the vitals is most affected with the malady [illegible] if they appear about the eares, the brain [illegible] most annoyed, because that is the pu[illegible]

The pla[illegible]

[illegible] the braine.

If the rising appeare under the Arms, the [illegible] lyeth heaviest upon the heart; for that [illegible] the purging place of the heart.

But if it appeare in the Groyne, the Liver [illegible] most infected; for the Groyne is the purging place thereof.

But if no rising at all appeare, it fore[illegible] weaknesse of nature, and is most dan[illegible]rous; for nature is weak, and not able to [illegible] the venome.

When those spots appeare that are called [illegible]kens, they shew the whole blood universally [illegible] corrupted; but of these hereafter.

If you feele your selfe infected first [illegible] a full stomacke, take a vomit pre[illegible]ly. Cure. Vomit.

Also in the beginning of the disease, let [illegible] bleed on that side that the rising ap[illegible]ars; if it appeare in the Neck, bleed him [illegible] the *Cephalica* on that arme, *viz.* if it [illegible] on the right, bleed him in the right [illegible]; if on the left side of the neck, on the left [illegible]rm. Bleeding.

If the rising appear under the arm, bleed him [illegible] the *Basilica* of the arm on that side the Car[illegible]ele appears.

But if it appeare in the Groyne, breath the [illegible] in the Ankles of the same side.

If none at all appeare, consider which parts [illegible] most grieved, with pains and aches, and [illegible]ceed in blood letting, according to the for[illegible] rules.

Sweating also is a soveraingе remedy which Sweat.

which you may effect by some such medicines, as these, Mithridate, Venice Treacle, *Matthiolus* his great Antidote, his Bezoar Water, Serpentary roots, *Electuarium de Ovo.*

Julep. Let his blood be cooled with this or the like Julep, and let him drinke no other drinke.

Take of Harts-horne and Ivory, of each ℥. ß. of the flowers of Violets, Burrage, Buglosse, Clove-gilly-flowers, Rosemary and Marigolds, of each ii. ʒ. of the rootes of Petasitis and Zedoary of each iii. ʒ. of the rootes of Scorzonera i. ℥. boyle them all in a pottle of water to a quart, adding towards the end of the decoction of Saffron and Cochaneal, of each ten graines; straine it and adde to the decoction syrrup of Violets, clove-gilly-flowers, and Melissaphylli *Fernelii* of each an ounce, Oyle of Sulphur twelve drops, let him drinke a draught of it so often as he is dry.

Clyster. If he be astringent, keepe his body soluble with Clysters.

Cordial. Refresh and strengthen him with Cordials, such be *Confectio de Hyacintho, Confectio Alchermes, Electuarium de ovo, species Cordiales temperatæ, Trochisci Galliæ Moschatæ, Magisterium perlarum & Corallarum, pulvis Gasconi, Bezoar orient,* these or any of these, *considerandis considerandis.*

Sleepe. Provoke him to sleep with *Diascordium,* if he sleep not; but have a care of *Opiates* in the beginning of the disease.

If he vomit much (as some vomit up all they doe eat and drink) stay it with *Spiritus* [illegible]

If swelling arise, consider first whether it be likely to breake, or not, that you may know; if it lie deepe in the flesh, and looke white, it is not likely to breake; you must then annoint it with Oyle of Lillies or Chamomell. For risings.

If it rise to a head, looke red, and lie not deep, it will break; then take a young Pigeon, pull off the feathers from her tail, and hold her bare fundament to the swelling, and it will draw out the venome.

Some lay Venice Treacle to it, and with good successe; for Venice Treacle draweth the poyson to it, and doth not cast it from it, as some Physitians ignorantly affirme; for proofe of which consider, that all hot things are of an Attractive quality; Treacle is hot, therefore Attractive. All purges draw the humour to them, and having gotten it together, nature casts it out; for Rhubarbe, that purgeth choler, is purely Cholericke it selfe, and therefore drawes its like; so Venice Treacle drawes the venemous humour to it selfe, and having gotten it into the tunicle of the stomacke, or other place far from the Vitals, nature will deale well enough with it. Venice Treacle attractive. Arg. 1.

Secondly, if the Attractive faculty be hot and dry, then must all hot and dry things be Attractive; But the Attractive faculty is hot and dry. Arg. 2.

Thirdly, if the originall of all heate be

as-

attractive, so are the Branches.

Arg. 3. But the originall and roote of all he is attractive, as the Sunne; so then are Branches.

But enough (perhaps too much) of this.

Sometimes the swelling fals downe again and blacke, and that comes through or taken, and is a desperate signe; for you must be very carefull of taking cold, in this disease.

But when it is too late to prevent, the remedy is presently to take a Pidgeon, with a sharpe knife, cut her through the breast to the backe; break her open, and apply her (yet alive) to the place.

If this doe no good, apply a Cupping-glass to the place; for though this remedy be desperate, yet I have knowne it save a man's life.

When the sore is broken, apply a Melilot plaister to it, and tent with *Linimentum Arcei*; and make no great haste to heale it up.

Tokens. Lastly, if Tokens appeare, (which by many ignorant People is affirmed, and firmely believed to be an infallible signe of death; though I know two living at this time, and four or five more, since the writing of this in *London*, that were full of them, and yet recovered) but I will tell you what I have my selfe; a young man was let blood when he had the Tokens upon him, whereby part of the corrupted blood was let out, and the rest cooled, and he lived above a fortnight

after, and then dyed; his Father denying to let him have any Physick in all that time, because he said he was marked for death; whereas Cordials, and nouriſhing diet might happily have preſerved his life.

Another remedy for thoſe that have tokens, is ſomething more deſperate, which is this; whil'ſt naturall heat remaines, wrap him up naked in a blanket wet in cold water; and that will ſet him in a moſt violent ſweat, and purge out the corruption from the blood.

Venitq; Salutifer Orbi.

NICH. CULPEPER.

FINIS.

FINIS.

NICH. CULPEPPER.

Culpepers last Legacies.

Cuthbert Tegg's Publications.

COMPOSITA:

Or, A

SYNOPSIS

OF

The chiefeſt Compoſitions in uſe now with *Galeniſts.*

COLLECTED BY

NICH. CULPEPER, *Gent.*

Student in PHYSICK.

Meliora Spero.

LONDON,

Printed by *T. C.* for *Nath. Brook* at the Angel in *Cornhil*, 1656.

COMPOSITA:

OR A

SYNOPSIS

OF

The chiefest Compositions in use now with Galenists.

NICH. CULPEPER, Gent.
Student in PHYSICK.

Meliora spero.

LONDON,
Printed by T. N. for Nath. Brook, at the Angel in Cornhill, 1656.

HAving not long ſince drawne a Synopſis of Simples, I intend now to do the like by the moſt al compounds now in uſe, which if erve for no other uſe, yet will it be od preparative to other Studies of ter conſequence.

In this I ſhall obſerve this order.

Waters. ——— Chap. 1

Syrups. ——— Chap. 2

Iuices. ——— 3

Oyles. ——— 4.

Conſtuaries. ——— 5.

Conſerves. ——— 6.

Pils. ——— 7.

Salts. ——— 8.

Troches. ——— 9.

In the Method, now to the Matter.

CHAP. I.

Of Waters.

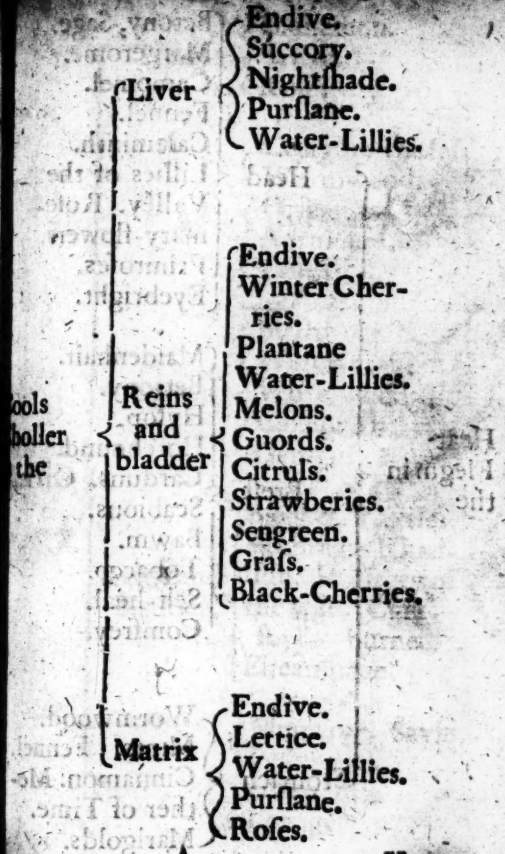
Waters either { Alter. / Purge.

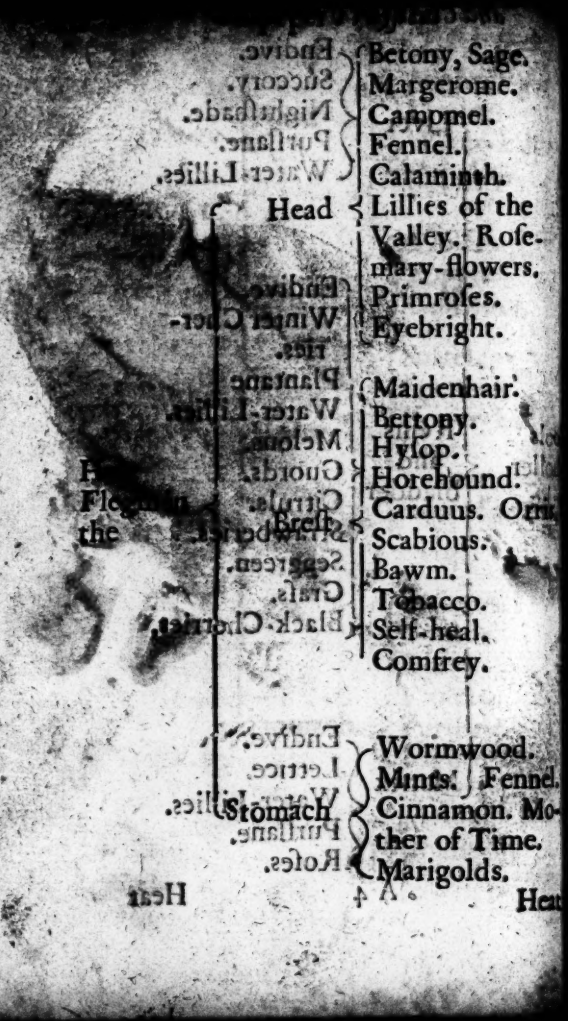
By altering they { cool { Blood. / Choler. } / heat { Flegm. / Melancholy. }

Cool the blood overheated, as Waters of { Lettice. / Purslane. / Water-lillies. / Violets. / Sorrel. / Succory. / Fumitory. / Endive. }

Cools Choller in the

- Head
  - Nightshade.
  - Lettice.
  - Water-Lillies.
  - Poppies.
- Breast
  - Violets.
  - Poppies.
  - Coltsfoot.
- Heart
  - Sorrel.
  - Quinces.
  - Water-Lillies.
  - Roses.
  - Violets.
  - Bark of walnut.
- Stomach.
  - Quinces.
  - Gourds.
  - Roses.
  - Violets.
  - Purslane.
  - Nightshade.
  - Sengreen, Or Housleek.


Endive.
Succory.
Liver
Nightshade.
Purslane.
Water-Lillies.
Endive.
Winter Cherries.
Plantane
Water-Lillies.
Reins and bladder
Melons.
Guords.
Citruls.
Strawberies.
Sengreen.
Grass.
Black-Cherries.
Endive.
Lettice.
Matrix
Water-Lillies.
Purslane.
Roses.


Betony, Sage.
Margerome.
Campmel.
Fennel.
Calaminth.
Head
Lillies of the Valley. Rosemary-flowers.
Primroses.
Eyebright.
Maidenhair.
Bettony.
Hylop.
Horehound.
Carduus. Orn
Scabious.
Bawm.
Tobacco.
Self-heal.
Comfrey.
Wormwood.
Mints. Fennel.
Stomach
Cinnamon. Mother of Time.
Marigolds.
Heat

Heat Flegm in the

- Heart
  - Cinnamon.
  - Bawm.
  - Rosemary.
- Liver
  - Centaury the less.
  - Wormwood.
  - Origanum.
  - Agrimony.
  - Fennel.
- Spleen
  - Birthwort.
  - Water-cresses.
  - Wormwood.
  - Calaminth.
  - Gentian.
- Reins and Bladder.
  - Rocket. Nettles.
  - Saxifrage. Rhaddish. Pellitory of the wall. Cinkfoyl. Burnet.
  - Elicampane.
- Matrix.
  - Mugwort. Savin.
  - Penyroyal.
  - Calaminth.
  - Lovage.

	Head	Hops.
		Fumitory.
	Breast	Bawm.
		Carduus.
Heat Melancholly in the	Heart	Borrage.
		Bugloſſe.
		Bawm.
		Roſemary.
	Liver	Cichory.
		Fumitory.
		Hops.
		Aſarabacca.
	Spleen	Doddar.
		Harts tongue.
		Tamaris.
		Thyme.

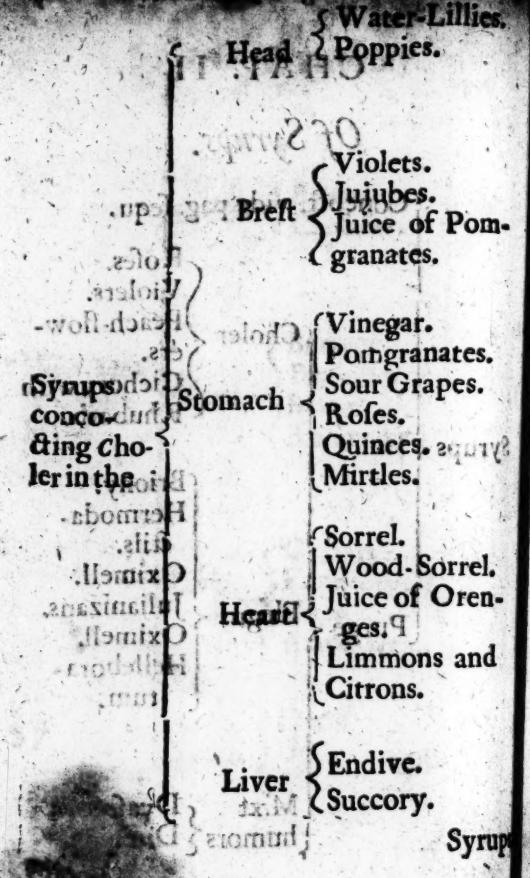
CHAP.

CHAP. II.

Of Syrups.

Syrups
- Concoct. vide pag. sequ.
- Purge
  - Choler
    - Roses.
    - Violets.
    - Peach-flowers.
    - Cichory with Rhubarb.
  - Flegm
    - Briony.
    - Hermodactils.
    - Oximell.
    - Julianizans.
    - Oximell.
    - Helleboratum.
  - Mixt humors
    - Dyasereos.
    - Diacnica

Syrups


Water-Lillies.
Head
Poppies.
Violets.
Breft
Jujubes.
Juice of Pom-
granates.
Vinegar.
Pomgranates.
Syrups
Stomach
Sour Grapes.
conco-
Roſes.
cting Cho-
Quinces.
ler in the
Mirtles.
Sorrel.
Wood-Sorrel.
Heart
Juice of Oren-
ges.
Limmons and
Citrons.
Liver
Endive.
Succory.
Syrup

Syrups concocting Flegm. in the

- Head
  - Betony.
  - Stœchas:
- Breſt.
  - Hyſop.
  - Horehound.
  - Maidenhair:
  - Coltsfoot.
  - Scabious.
  - Betony.
  - Liquorice.
- Heart
  - Bizantinus.
  - Bawm.
- Stomach
  - Wormwood.
  - Mints.
  - Oxymel Simplex, compound and Scilliticum.
- Liver
  - The opening roots.
  - Agrimony.
- Matrix
  - Mugwort.
  - Calamint.

Me-

Melancholly in the Heart
- Juyce of Apples.
- Borrage and Bugloſſe.
- Citron pills.
- Baum.

Melancholly in the Liver and Spleen
- Epithimum
- Hops.
- Fumitory.

CHAP. III.

Of Wines.

Wines
- Concoct.
- Purge.

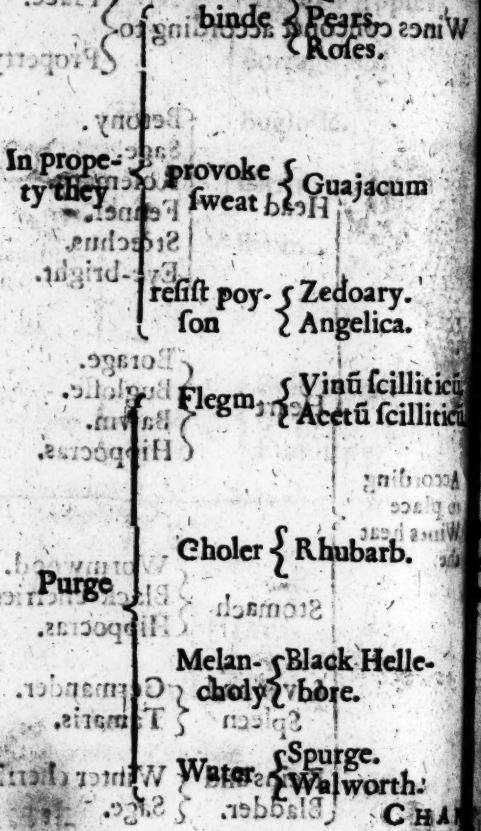
Wines

Wines concoct according to { Place. / Property.

According to place Wines heat the

- Head { Betony. / Sage. / Rosemary. / Fennel. / Stœchus. / Eye-bright.
- Heart { Borage. / Bugloſſe. / Bawm. / Hippocras.
- Stomach { Wormwood. / Black-cherries. / Hippocras.
- Liver and Spleen { Germander. / Tamaris.
- Reins and Bladder. { Winter cherries. / Sage.

In


binde
Quinces.
Pears.
Roses.
In propety they
provoke
sweat
Guajacum
resist poyson
Zedoary.
Angelica.
Flegm
Vinũ scillitic
Acetũ scillitic
Choler
Rhubarb.
Purge
Melancholy
Black Hellebore.
Water
Spurge.
Walworth.

Chap. IV

Of Oyles.

Oyles are chiefly for an externall use, and so they alter according to { quality, property.

In their quality they are { hot, cold.

Oyles eating
- Stomach { Mint, Wormwood, Mastich, Spicknard.
- Liver { Bitter Almonds, Wormwood, Spikenard, Mastich.
- Spleen { Capers, Spike.
- Joynts { Spikenard, Rue, Nuts, Nutmegs.

Heat the nerves as oyl of
- Pepper Maſtich.
- Euphorbium.
- Elicampane.
- Earth-worms.
- Marjoram.
- Coſtmary.
- Lovage.

Oyls cooling the
- Stomach
  - Quinces.
  - Mirtles.
  - Roſes.
- Breſt
  - Violets.
  - Water-Lillies.
- Liver
  - Violets.
  - Water-Lillies.
- Reins
  - Lettice.
  - Water-Lillies.
- Womb
  - Quinces.
  - Water-Lillies.
  - Mirtles.
  - Gourds.

Oyls heating the head are of
- Roſemary.
- Bettony.
- Vervain.

Oyls cooling the head are of
- Fleabane.
- Poppies.
- Mandrakes.

Oyls altering in property.

Bind
- Wormwood.
- Mints.
- Maſtich.
- Mirtles.

Mollifie
- Linſeed
- Styrax.

Looſen
- Sweet Almonds.
- Sallet Oyl.

Rarifie
- Dill.
- Camomel.

Digeſt
- Bitter Almonds.
- Nuts.
- Rew.

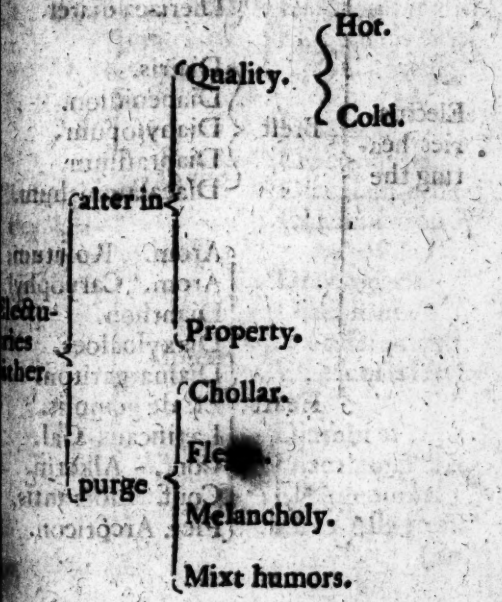
Cleanſe
- Mirrh. Tartar.
- Wheat. Eggs.
- Elder. Rhadiſhes.

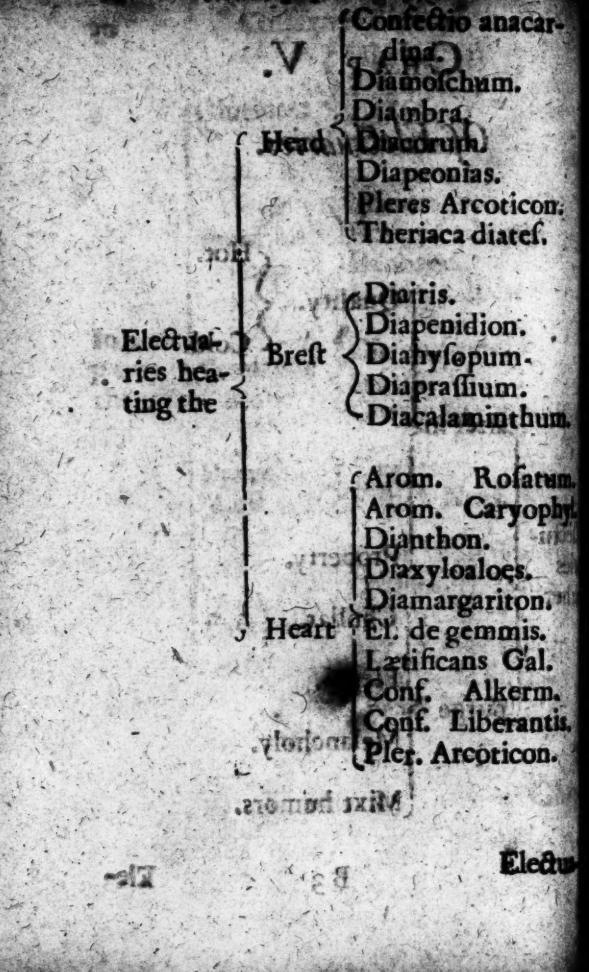
In property they

- Glutinate
  - Myrrh.
  - Tobacco.
  - Balsum.
  - Maudlin.
- Provoke sleep
  - Mandragues.
  - Poppy.
  - Henbane.
  - Water Lillies.
- Break the Stone
  - Citron seeds.
  - Scorpions.
  - Cherry Kernels.
- Provok Lust
  - Emmets.
  - Filtick Nuts.
- Ease pain
  - Elder. Wall flower.
  - Chamomel, Dill,
  - White Lillies.
  - Bay, S. Johns wort.
  - Populeon, Foxes.
  - Dwarf, Elder.

Chap. V.

Of Electuaries.

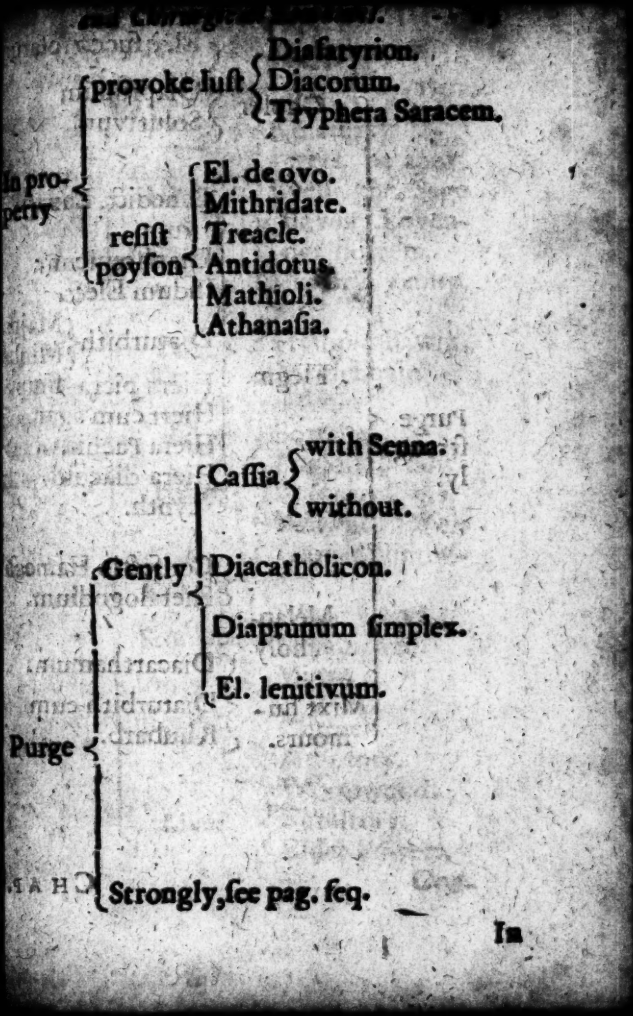



Confectio anacardina.
Diamoschum.
Diambra.
Head
Diacrocum.
Diapeonias.
Pleres Arcoticon.
Theriaca diatef.
Diairis.
Diapenidion.
Electua-
ries hea-
ting the
Breft
Diahyſopum.
Diaprafſium.
Diacalaminthum.
Arom. Roſatum.
Arom. Caryophyl.
Dianthon.
Diaxyloaloes.
Diamargariton.
Heart
El. de gemmis.
Lætificans Gal.
Conf. Alkerm.
Conf. Liberantis.
Pler. Arcoticon.

Electuaries heating the

- Stomach
  - Arom. Rosatum.
  - Diagalanga.
  - Dianysum.
  - Diacyminum.
  - Diacinnamonũ.
  - Diagingiber.
  - Diaspoliticon.
  - Diatrion piperiõ
  - El. è baccis lauri
  - Rosata novella.
- Liver
  - Dialacca.
  - Diacurcuma.
  - Diacalaminthes
  - Diacinnamonũ.
- Spleen
  - Diacapparis.
  - Diacostum.
  - Diacalaminthũ.
  - El. è scoriâ ferri.
- Matrix
  - Diambra.
  - Diacalaminthũ.
  - El. è gemmis.
  - El. ex Assa fœtida.

- Coole the
  - Head — Ciacodion.
  - Breast
    - Diapapaver.
    - Diatragacanthum frigidum, & resumptivum
  - Heart
    - Diarrhodon. Abb.
    - Diatrion sanct.
    - Diamarg. frig.
    - Conf. de Hyacintho.
  - Liver, Spleen, Matrix — Triasan. alum.
  - Joynts — Diarrhodon. Ab.
- In property
  - Binde
    - Diacodion.
    - Micleta.
    - Tryphera minor.
  - Break the Stone
    - El. Reginæ.
    - Lilliontribus
    - Decineribus


provoke lust
Diasatyrion.
Diacorum.
Tryphera Saracem.
In property
resist poyson
El. de ovo.
Mithridate.
Treacle.
Antidotus.
Mathioli.
Athanasia.
Purge
Gently
Cassia
with Senna.
without.
Diacatholicon.
Diaprunum simplex.
El. lenitivum.
Strongly, see pag. seq.

In

Purge strongly.

- Choler
  - El. è succo rosar
  - Diaprunum
  - Solutivum.
- Flegm
  - Benedict. Laxativum
  - Diaphœnicum.
  - Indum Elect.
  - Diaturbith { Maj. / Min.
  - Hiera picra simp.
  - Hiert cum agar.
  - Hiera Pachii.
  - Hiera diacolocynth.
- Melancholy
  - Confectio Hamech
  - Hieralogodium.
- Mixt humours.
  - Diacarthamum
  - Diaturbith cum Rhubarb.

CHA

Of Conserves.

Conserves hea-ling the

- Head
  - Rosemary flowers. Bettony.
  - Eyebright. Sage flowers. Lavender flowers.
  - Marjorã. Peony.
- Breast
  - Hysop. Bawm.
  - Maidenhair.
- Heart
  - Borrage
  - Bugloss flowers.
  - Rosemary flowers.
  - Bawm.
  - Clovegilliflowers
- Stomach
  - Wormwood.
  - Elicampane.
  - Mints.
- Spleen
  - Cetrach.
  - Fumitory.
- Liver
  - Wormwood.
  - Fumitory.
  - Elder flowers.

Con-

Conserves heating the
- Womb: Marjoram, Rosemary flowers.
- Joynts: Stœchas, Rosemary flowers.
- Head: Water-lillies, Roses, Violets.
- Breast: Violets.
- Heart: Sorrell, Wood-sorrell, Roses, Violets.

Conserves cooling the
- Stomach: Roses, Violets.
- Liver: Endive, Succory, Roses, Violets.
- Spleen, Reines, Wormb, Joynts: Roses, Violets.

CHAP. VII.

Of Salts.

Coughing	St. *Johns* wort.	
	Polypodium.	
Urine	Camomell.	
	Wormwood.	
	Gentian.	
	Restharrow.	
	Broom.	
	Beancods.	
the Womb	Mugwort.	
	Bawm.	
	Chelondine.	
Sweat	Guajacum.	

Salts ease pain as of { Mans, Stags, Goats } blood.

Cleanse

Cleanse, as Salt of { Urine. Honey. Vinegar.

CHAP. VIII.

Of Pills.

Bind, as Pills of Bdellium.

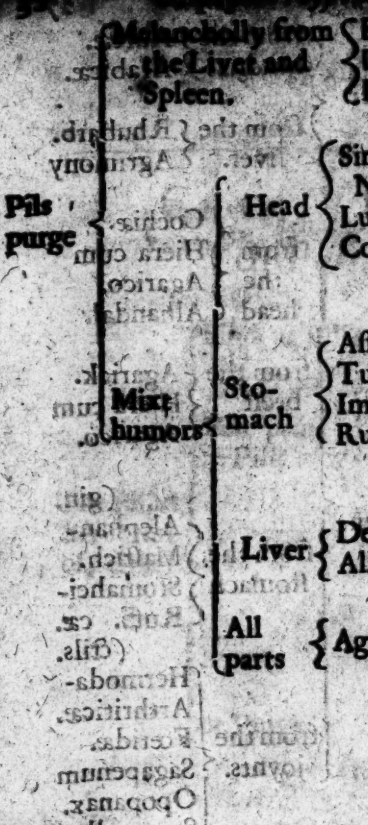
Ease pain, as Pills of { Opium. Laudanum. è Styrace. è Cynoglossa. Scribonii.

The Pills I here treat of, either

or Purge.

- Choler
  - from the head, as
    - Aureæ.
    - Arabicæ.
  - from the liver.
    - Rhubarb.
    - Agrimony
- Flegm
  - from the head
    - Cochiæ.
    - Hiera cum Agarico.
    - Alhandal.
  - from the breſt
    - Agarick.
    - Hiera cum Agarico.
  - from the ſtomach
    - Alephangin.
    - Maſtich.
    - Stomahcicæ.
    - Ruffi.
  - from the joynts.
    - Hermodactils.
    - Arthriticæ.
    - Fœtidæ.
    - Sagapenum
    - Opopanax.
    - Sarcocolla.

Purge


Melancholly from the Liver and Spleen.
Fumitory.
Indi.
Lapis Lazuli
Pils purge
Head
Sine quibus eſt Nolo.
Lucis Majores
Cochiæ.
Mixt humors
Sto-mach
Affaireth,
Turbith,
Imperiall,
Ruffi.
Liver
De tribus.
Alkekengi.
All parts
Agregative:

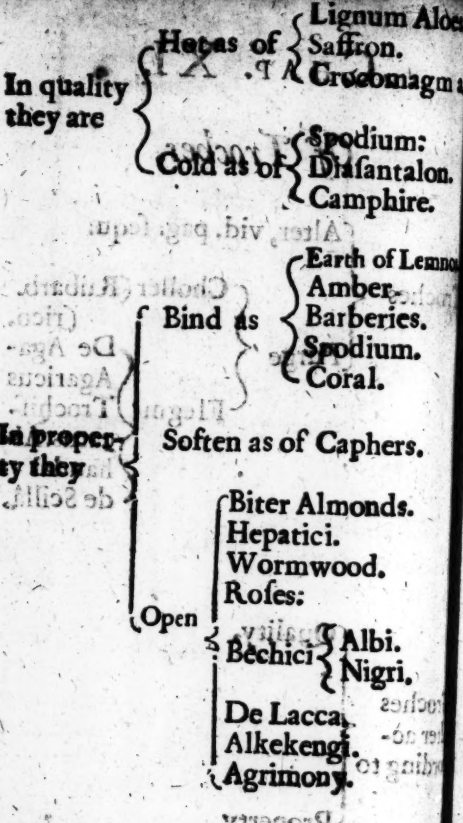
Chap.

Chap. XI.

Of Troches.

- Troches
  - Alter, vid. pag. sequ.
  - Purge
    - Choller
      - Rubarb.
      - Agaricus
    - Flegm
      - De Agarico Trochiscatus Alhandal
      - de Scilla.

- Troches after according to
  - Quality.
  - Property.


In quality they are
Heats as of
Lignum Aloes
Saffron.
Crocomagma
Cold as of
Spodium:
Diasantalon.
Camphire.
In property they
Bind as
Earth of Lemnos
Amber.
Barberies.
Spodium.
Coral.
Soften as of Caphers.
Open
Biter Almonds.
Hepatici.
Wormwood.
Roses:
Bechici
Albi.
Nigri.
De Lacca.
Alkekengi.
Agrimony.

In proper-ty they
- open: Aliptæ Moſchatæ. / Mirh. Anniſeed. / Rhubarb.
- Clenſe as Cyphios.
- Reſiſt poyſon: De Vipera. / Hamech. / Hedicteroi. / Gallia / Muſchata. / Diarrhodon.
- Eaſe pain: Diarrhodon. / Diaſpermaton. / Camphire.

- Aliper Molchatæ.
- open
  - With Annulæd.
  - Rhubarb.

- Cleric as Cyphios.
- Ne
  - De Viperæ.
  - Haurcch.
  - Hedifgrol.
  - Cedlis
  - Phlebot.
  - Diarrhodon.
- Ba
  - Diarrhodon.
  - Diafperm. on.
  - Camphir.

APHORISMES:

Exceeding requisite for such as intend the noble (though too much abused) practise of PHYSICK.

Containing the quality of Medicines.

COLLECTED BY
NICH. CULPEPER, *Gent.*
Student in PHYSICK.

LONDON,
Printed by *T. E.* for *Nath. Brook* at the Angel in *Cornhil*, 1656.

PHOTOTYPES.

Aphoriſmes.

I.

ALL Medicines operate by a way, either manifeſt or hidden.

II.

We call that a manifeſt way, which is obvious to the ſenſes (eſpecially to the taſte and feeling) but that a hidden way which is obvious to no ſenſe.

III.

All medicines working by a manifeſt way, perform their office, by heat or cold, moiſtning or drying.

IV.

Neither is there any Simple ſo temperate, but one of the e doth in one meaſure or another prevail:

V.

Yet are thoſe uſually called [Temperate] Medicines temperate which excel not in cold, moiſture, heat or dryneſſe to the firſt degree.

VI.

Theſe being put in any medicine, alter not the quality of it.

VII.

These are used in such infirmities, in which there is no manifest distemper of the first qualities, *viz.* Heat, Cold, Driness, Moisture: as for example, in obstructions of the Bowels, for then we dare not give hot things for fear of a Feaver.

VIII.

Also in such Feavers where the effect is hot and dry, the Cause cold and moist, and so we may neither increase the Feaver, nor make the Flegm thick by cold.

IX.

Things contrary are taken away by their contraries, things like, are preserved by their like.

X.

The degrees of intemperature were observed, that to the part of the body afflicted, might be brought to its proper temper and no further for if a Pyrrian should give a thing extreamly cold in a disease but meanly hot, he might soon cure that, and bring a worse in its room.

XI.

Medicine hot in the first degree.

Those things are said to be hot in the first degree, which do only cherish natural heat, or restore it being lost, and that without any hurt at all to the body, chillines of the body, and pains coming by such distempers, are remedied this way.

These

XII.

These also are sometimes given not onely in cold, but also in hot afflictions.

XIII.

For it looseth and discusseth thick humors, that are compacted together by its gentle heat, opening the pores and causeth sweating.

XIV.

Amongst these such are chiefly to be used, which are most friendly to our bodies, *viz.* suitable to our complexions.

XV.

Such are called Anodines, or easers of pain.

XVI.

Also take notice that such Medicines, whether Simple or Compound, that are hot and moist, cannot excel their due moderation of heat.

XVII.

Such also take away Wearinesse, open the Ports, and consume the superfluous Vapors in Fevers.

XVIII.

Yet may a foolish use of these bring inconveniences, even to the consumption of the vital spirits, as happens many times in Inflammation of the bowels, &c.

This

XIX.

This usually happens by applying such medicine as is not appropriated to that part of the body it is applyed to, *puta* the applying Cephalick medicine to the bowels.

XX.

Hot in the second degree. Such things are said to be hot in the second degree, whose heat is greater than the natural heat of our bodies, besides their heat offends the palat.

XXI.

Their use is for such whose stomach is offended by Flegm, to heat and dry them.

XXII.

They open Obstructions, and the pores of the Skin, not gently, and by perswasion, or fair words, as it were, but by threatning.

XXIII.

Their common use is, to cut and dissolve tough thick viscous humours.

XXIV.

In the third degree. Such as are hot in the third degree, work the same effects more violently, for they open Obstructions by violence and fine force.

XXV.

The heat of these are so great, that sometimes they stir up Fevers.

The

XXVI.

Their use is, to divide stubborn and compacted humors, and provoke sweat, whence it comes to passe, that most of them resist poyson.

XXVII.

Lastly, those obtain the fourth and last degree of heat, which burn and raise blisters on the body being outwardly applyed. In the fourth degree.

XXVIII.

I am of opinion, that these ought not to be taken inwardly, but with great discretion, and in urgent necessities.

XXIX.

It is in vain to urge the common taking of Oynions, Garlick, &c. against this a man may (if he please) so accustome his body to poison, that for present it may not poyson him, though for present it brings his body into great inconveniences, and make way for future diseases.

XXX.

Also Physitians have allotted to cold medicines, four degrees of coldnesse. Medicines cold in the first degree.

XXXI.

Amongst which those obtain the first degree, which are but lightly and gently cold.

XXXII.

Yet because we live and are cherished by heat, no cold thing is properly friendly to our natures. Not *per se*, although *per accidens*.

Their

XXXIII.

Their use is not only to cool the heat of the and bring it to a grateful temper, but also repress the unbridled heat of the body, as internal inflammations, feavers, &c.

XXXIV.

In such occasions let such as are cold in the first degree, be administred to children, and such as have weak natures, as also such whose bodies are little distempered with heat.

XXXV.

Cold in the second degree.

Such bodies as are stronger, or whose livers are hotter, may use such things as are cold in the second degree.

XXXVI.

In the third.

If the body be very strong, the stomach and liver very hot, such with due consideration may use medicines cold in the third degree.

XXXVII.

In the fourth.

Such as are cold in the fourth degree are not inwardly to be taken, without diligent consultion and urgent necessity.

XXXVIII.

Outwardly they are used to take away inflammations, which if they be not great things, lesse cold will serve the turn.

XXXIX.

Every remedy ought to be proportioned according to the just quality of the disease.

Some-

XL.

Sometimes the spirits of men are troubled by heat, and in such diseases immoderate watching follows, neither is there any other way left to help such but cooling Medicines.

XLI.

Cold naturally stops the pores, congeals the humours, stops sweat, staies motion, and by this means it sometimes so stops the passage of the spirits, that it consumes the strength both of the heart and bowels.

XLII.

When you read this, you will see then what care, wisedom, skill, and diligence is requisite in a Physitian.

XLIII.

The greatest use of things extremely cold is to ease pains when neither emollients, lenitives nor anodines will do it.

XLIV.

For things cold in the fourth degree stupifie the senses, thereby allaying that pain which might else produce a feaver, and the feaver death, before the disease or malady afflicting can be cured in a rational way.

XLV.

I have now done with the active qualities, viz. heat and cold; and come to the passive, viz. dryness and moisture.

No

XLVI.

Of Medicines moistening. No moist medicines can arrive so high as [illegible] fourth degree.

XLVII.

For seeing all things either heat or co[illegible] things hot are drying, things cold congea[illegible] both are enemies to moisture.

XLVIII.

Yet have moist things their operation th[illegible] for they are lenitive and make slippery.

XLIX.

In the first degree. Things moist in the first degree mitig[illegible] coughs, and help the roughnesse of the wi[illegible] pipe.

L.

In the second. Such as are moist in the second degree [illegible] their natural strength.

LI.

They loosen the belly, and make the blo[illegible] and spirits thick, and by consequence the b[illegible] dull.

LII.

In the third. But if they exceed this degree, they co[illegible] the humors to putrifie, and make the body [illegible] fit for any action, open a gate of dropsies, [illegible] chargies, and other diseases of like nature.

LIII.

Of drying medicines. Medicines which are drying have a contr[illegible] operation to these.

Th[illegible]

LV.

They consume humors, stop fluxes, and make the parts of the body retentive, and strengthen the actions of nature.

LXI.

LV.

Yet although drying medicines strengthen nature, by consuming the offending humidity; yet by unskilful use, they prove many times destructive.

LVI.

There is humidity required to cherish the spirits, which if it be consumed, they cannot perform their action, of which if they fail, they do consume natural strength.

LVII.

This is done by unwise, or unskilful administring things dry in the second degree. In the second degree.

LVIII.

Things dry in the third degree are subject to spoil the nourishment, & bring consumptions. In the third.

LIX.

Thence we may gather, that want of moisture to digest ones meat, causeth consumptions

LX.

Besides this, there is a humidity in the body called Radical moisture, which being taken away, man must needs perish; and this is consumed by things dry in the fourth degree. In the fourth.

This

LXI.

This although it come but as an effect
heat, yet it doth it by drying properly, and n
by heating.

LXII.

And this shall suffice briefly to have spok
of the qualities of Physick, as it is hot, co
dry, or moist.

SELECT
APHORISMES:

Concerning the operation of Medicines according to place in the Body of fraile Man.

COLLECTED BY

NICH. CULPEPER, *Gent.*
Student in *PHYSICK* and *ASTROLOGIE.*

LONDON,
Printed by *T. C.* for *Nath. Brook* at the Angel in *Cornhil,* 1656.

APHORISMES:

Concerning the operation of
Medicines, according to
place in the Body of
Man.

NICH. CULPEPPER, Gent.
Student in PHYSICK and
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LONDON,
Printed by T.C. for Nath. Brook at the
Angell in Cornhill, 1655.

I Shall bluntly ſet about the buſineſs, and yet not ſo rudely neither, but I ſhall obſerve order, and divide the whole buſineſſe into theſe Chapters.

Of Cephalicks. ——— Cap. 1.
Of Pectorals. ——— 2.
Of Cordials. ——— 3.
Of Stomachicals. ——— 4.
Of Hepaticals. ——— 5.
Of Splenicals. ——— 6.
Of Renals and Veſſicals. ——— 7.
Of Uſtericals. ——— 8.
Of Arthriticals. ——— 9.
Of Purges. ——— 10.

This I intend ſhall be the order.

CHAP. I.
Of Cephalicks.
Part. I.

I.

IN treating of Cephalicks, I must be forced to make some distinction.

II.

That is properly called the head, which is between the top of the crown, and the *vertebræ* of the neck. What the head is.

III.

Such Medicaments as are accommodated to diseases of the brain, are properly called Cephalicks, and shall be the basis of our discourse in this first part. The other take denomination from the parts they are appropriated to; of which more anon. What Cephalicks are.

IV.

Of Cephalicks, some are hot, some cold, whereby they remedy the affects of the brain in a manifest way.

The brain is temperate.

V.

For the Brain, seeing it is the seat of Reason, the root of the Senses, the original of the Nerves, is by its own nature temperate.

VI.

Its affliction.

Therefore it is sooner afflicted than any other part of the body, for if it be but a little too hot, Sense and Reason is sodainly and inordinately moved; if but a little too cold, they languish and are stupified.

VII.

So then it appears that the brain of man is most subject to infirmities.

VIII.

Besides, this is peculiar to the Brain, that it is delighted or offended with smells, sounds, and colours, which the other parts of the body want.

IX.

The Womb also doth somewhat participate of this property, for it manifestly flies from stinking things and embraceth sweet: but of this more in its proper place.

X.

Smells, Musique, Sights, are cephalical.

Those things therefore may be accounted Cephalicks, which refresh the brain by sweet smells, pleasing harmony, or delightful sights.

And

XI.

And yet the Physicians account only smells of these to be cephalical; I suppose because they affect the Brain by a more imbred quality; the other two are objects more properly of the judgement, *viz.* by Harmony and Aspect.

XII.

(Hence it is clear that the sense of Smelling is more terrene then that either of Seeing or Hearing.)

XIII.

Or it may be, because they think Musick or pleasant Sights are not Medicines; but the vulgar proverb might have taught them otherwise

Musica mentis Medicina maestæ.

Musick was held of old, a Physick kinde
For a dejected melancholy Minde.

XIV.

Also Cephalicks may be known from the effects of the Brain themselves. How Cephalicks may be known.

XV.

Therefore because the Brain is usually offended with Flegm, therefore those things may be accounted Cephalicks, which (besides a *hidden faculty whereby they strengthen the brain) warm, cleanse, cut and dry. * Astrologie may reveal this hidden mystery.

XVI.

Besides, if you consider the situation of Brain, viz. in the superior part of all the bo you may conceive it very apt to receive vapours.

XVII.

These afflict men with Watchings and Hea ach, these must be restrained by cooling Ceph licks.

XVIII.

Only I would have this general Maxime ob served, that Opiates, and other soporifero Medicines, universally do the Brain more har then good.

XIX.

Such Medicines as purge the Head I shall om to treat of here, even untill I come to the l Chapter, which treats of Purges.

XX.

Besides, such Medicines as dry, heat, cool, purge the head, there are certain other Med cines familiar to the Brain, which may be ca led proper helps, the former being but acc dental.

XXI.

These work (say Physitians) by a hidde quality, and no reason can be given for their o peration.

XXII.

These by a peculiar instinct, or providen defend the Brain against particular diseases, o

against one disease, another against another, by a certain Harmony with the Brain, and by a certain Antipathy they have against those Diseases, they fortifie and defend the Brain against them.

XXIII.

You see hence what ignorant Physitians those of our times are, who being ignorant of Astrologie, cannot give a reason of the Physick they prescribe; a Parrot may be taught to be as learned in prescriptions. The ignorance of Physitians.

XXIV.

I trust I shall shortly have a ready treatise called *Cephalica Simplicia*, which will furnish you with Simples appropriated to every disease in the head, and give you the reasons of them too.

XXV.

Seeing then the operations of Cephalicks are divers, the time of using them cannot be one and the same. The time of using.

XXVI.

If the Brain be afflicted, it cannot be strengthned, except it be first purged.

XXVII.

If it be purged, it must be purged with Cephalicks.

XXVIII.

Neither can it be purged with Cephalicks, before the whole body be evacuated; for otherwise

…will soon be filled with vapours.

XXIX.

Cool Cephalicks (they say) are dangerous…

XXX.

Lastly, the manner of the Cephalicks is various according to the variety of the disease, the time of its standing, its symptomes, and the season of the year.

Part. II.

XXXI.

Under the name of the Head, as I told you before, are the external parts contained, as the eyes, ears, nose, &c. these shall occupy the second part of this Chapter.

XXXII.

Of the Eyes. Of the external senses, the Sight is the chief, the Organs of which are the Eyes.

XXXIII.

Medicines appropriated to the Eyes, are of two sorts, such as are appropriated to the visive spirit, and such as are appropriated to the Eyes themselves.

XXXIV.

There ought to be that constitution of the spirits, that they may not be too thick nor too thin…

…the whole body be evacuated, for other-

For

XXXV.

For many times it happens that the ſubtilcie of the ſpirits dulls the ſight.

XXXVI.

The beſt Medicines for the eyes perform their office (as Phyſitians ſay) by a hidden quality.

XXXVII.

Uſually things are ſaid to help, that have affinity with the things helped; yet ſuch ſtrange things are in the Univerſal providence, that they may even ſeem miraculous; I will inſtance in one.

XXXVIII.

A Goats Liver applyed to the Eyes, makes a man ſee very well in the night, and the reaſon is, becauſe Goats ſee as well by night as by day.

XXXIX.

But what affinity is between theſe two, ſeeing they having neither the ſame ſubſtance, nor the ſame temperature? *viz.* the Goats Liver with the Eyes. This then is ſtrange.

XL.

It is moſt certain, and *Wicker* confeſſeth it, that Man hath learned many things of the Devil, which the acuteneſſe of his reaſon could never reach to, nor experience teach him.

To

XLI.

To quote what Simples are appropria[te] the Eyes, is not my scope here, but to shew [how] to use them.

XLII.

As for the constitution of the Eyes, seeing [they] are most exact in sense, so they will not [easily] bear the least inconvenience; therefore [every] thing is not proper for the eyes, which sharp[ens] the sight by attenuating.

XLIII.

But even in external things you must have [a] special care that they be not too hot, nor [too] sharp, nor hurt by hardness, biting nor viscos[ity].

XLIV.

Oyl in it self is offensive to the Eyes, [and] Oyntments because they have Oyl in them.

LV.

The roughnesse of the Powders every one knows offends.

XLVI.

Let this must be taken in by the way, that [there] is one thing to strengthen the Eyes, and another thing to take away the matter that offends them.

Nose and Mouth.

XLVII.

Also to the Nose and Mouth, have a care [not to] apply not stinking things to diseases of the nose, or things of ingrateful taste to those of the mouth.

This

XLVIII.

Things ingrateful in taste, spoyl not only the Palat, but subvert the Stomach, seeing the orifice of the mouth and Stomach is the same. Things ingrateful to the Nose, hurt the Brain much.

XLIX.

But seeing Mouth and Nose are the wayes to purge the Brain, I shall let them alone till I am to speak of purging.

L.

The Ears, because they are alwayes open, are most subject to be infected with cold.

LI.

And because they are very dry in substance, they require Medicines which vehemently dry.

LII.

Cold and vehement heat are inimical to the Teeth, but they are soonest hurt with sharp, sowre, and austere things.

LIII.

The reason is, because they are neither covered with flesh nor skin, by which they might be defended from such injuries.

LIV.

Things cleansing and binding are helpful to the Teeth, because every light occasion pe-

stery

sters them with Defluxions, and for this reason the use of sweet and fat things rots them.

Chap. II.

Of Pectorals.

I.

MEdicines appropriated to the Breast and Lungs are not of one and the same kinde, for some regard the parts themselves afflicted, others the matter afflicting.

II.

For instance, sometimes the Lungs are ulcerated, and then we use such things as are glutinative and binding: yet are binding things naturally most adverse to the Breast and Lungs, both because they hinder respiration, and because they hinder the brest from cleansing it self.

III.

The Brest requires naturally Lenitives, both for the freer breathing, and removing those things which stick to it.

IV.

The Lungs are very obnoxious to distillations from

[illegible] the head; therefore those especially are [illegible]ed Pectorals, which cause easie spitting.

V.

But the manner of provoking spitting, is not [illegible]ayes one and the same.

VI.

Sometimes the matter is so thin, that it slips [illegible]way, and cannot be expelled by the motion of [illegible] brest. Sometimes so thick that it cannot be [illegible] out by the streight arteries of the Lungs.

VII.

These then are genuine Principles, to make [illegible] what is thin, and cut what is thick, that [illegible] they may the more easily be spit out.

VIII.

Of thickning Pectorals, some are milder, [illegible]hich are appropriated to humors both hot [illegible] cold, others more vehement cold, to bridle [illegible] fastness of the acrimony of the humour.

IX.

Amongst Pectorals, it were worth the while [illegible] speak a word or two to things appropriated [illegible] Phthisicks.

X.

There are three things requisite to such a [illegible]ure.

1. To cut and bring away the concreted blood.

2. To

2. To cherish and strengthen the Lungs.
3. To conglutinate the wound.

XI.

And this is one reason that makes Phthisick so difficult to cure, because so much the more any thing cutteth and cleanseth, so much the more it hinders conglutination.

XII.

Therefore special regard must be had of the time, that the clensing things be given at beginning, and glutinative at the latter end.

XIII.

Thus you see what things are accidentally Pectoral, *viz.* such as are Emollient, or cut tough viscous flegm, or make thick thin defluctions, or qualifie sharp humors, or ease the roughness of the Artery.

XIV.

Such are natural Pectorals, whose Genuine property is to strengthen the Breast and Lungs.

CHAP.

Chap. III.

Of Cordials.

I.

As the Brain is the ſeat of the Senſes, ſo is the Heart of the Affections, it is alſo the fountain of Life, and the original of heat.

II.

Its properties are two.

1. To give life to the Body by its heat.
2. To give vigour to the Will by its affections.

III.

Such things as cheer the mind, ſtrengthen the heart it ſelf, or refreſh the ſpirits, are called Cordials.

IV.

Yet are not the Cordials of one and the ſame nature, for whereas the heart is variouſly troubled, either with anger, or love, or fear, or hatred, or ſadneſs, or other affections, it is refreſhed either by temperating or taking away the ſame.

V.

But although ſuch things as cauſe Love, or mitigate Anger, or take away Fear or Sadneſs, may properly be called Cordials, yet belong

they not to my scope at this time, if my secret in nature will not yet furnish you with them, you may in time have those that may.

VI.

The truth is, these are afflictions of the Minde, (or that which I hold to be the Soule) and therefore are of a higher nature than this Treatise aimes at.

VII.

For I hold Man to consist of three parts; a Spirit which goes to God that gave it, a Soule, [Ψυχη] and a body which is terrene, and must return to the earth from whence it came.

VIII.

My scope is here to speak of those things which properly afflict the heart.

IX.

The heart is afflicted by too much heat, by poysons, by filthy vapours.

X.

Against these the heart is assisted in a three-fold manner, *viz.* by cooling the heat of Feavers, resisting Poyson, and strengthening the heart by a peculiar property.

XI.

Yet whatsoever cools is not a Cordial, for Lead is as cool as Pearls, yet is not a Cordial as Pearls are.

Nei-

Neither whatsoever resists Poyson is Cordial, but onely such as succor the the heart oppressed by it.

XIII.

Such things as resist Poyson are called Alexiteria and Alexipharmica.

XIV.

Neither do they all operate after one and the same manner; for some strengthen the heart against poyson in general, others by a certain Antipathy, are opposed to one particular kinde of poyson.

XV.

Such things as strengthen the heart, do it either by planetary influence, which Doctors call a hidden way, because it is hidden from such, who instead of viewing the wonders of God in the Creation, are filling their pockets with his dunghill.

XVI.

Or else they do it by similitude of substance.

XVII.

Or else by a forcible drawing away of what offends it.

XVIII.

And indeed all Cordials may be called by the name of Alexiteria, or antidotes, or counterpoysons, because they strengthen the heart, which is the nature of poysons to affect, however it

seemed otherwise to Physitians.

XIX.

So then as Smells refresh the Animal Spirits, Aromaticals the natural: so such things as keep melancholy vapours from the heart, refresh the vital spirit of Man.

CHAP. IV.
Of Stomachicals.

I.

MEdicines appropriated to the Ventricle, are called Stomaticals, although the Stomach be not the Ventricle, but the Orifice of it, or the inferiour part of the throat, which you will.

II.

The Ventricle is afflicted with three kindes of Maladies.

1. Apperite lost.
2. Concoction weakned.
3. The retentive faculty viciated.

III.

To Provoke appetite. Those things which provoke appetite, are usually of a grateful sharpness.

Those

IV.

These by the Latines are called *Orectica*, after the Greek name.

V.

But although appetite be hindred by divers causes, as the Stomach repleated by Cholar, or putrefied humours, &c. yet those things, which purge these, are not properly called Orecticks, but onely such things as by sharpnesse contract the Stomach, and by a grateful taste delight it.

VI.

Those things further concoction, which either cherish the Ventricle by convenient heat, or Aromatical faculty, or strengthen it by Astrall propriety. Concoction.

VII.

Of which latter, take this one, the internal Skin of the * Ventricle of a Hen, helpeth concoction exceedingly, nothing like it, and thereby resisteth all diseases proceeding from want of digestion, which are as Atomes in the Sun. * *Vig.* Her Gizzard.

VIII.

The retentive faculty being viciated, causeth belching, vomiting and fluxes. Retention.

IX.

These are corrected by astringent Medicines, and yet some astringent Medicines are very adverse to the Stomach, therefore use onely such as are stomachical.

X.

The way of use. Orecticks ought not to be given to a foul Stomach.

XI.

Such things as help Concoction, the Greeks call προπινα, and they ought to be given before meat

XII.

The reasons are,

1. Because heat is to be stirred up in the inferior, not in the superior part of the Ventricle.

2. Because the Ventricle ought to be made warm before it receive the food.

XIII.

The manner of administration of such things as bind the Ventricle, is to be regulated according to the end of giving them.

XIV.

Against vomiting give them after repast, against fluxes before.

XV.

For being given after, they drive the nourishment downwards, and are more subject to cause a flux than to stop it.

CHAP.

CHAp. V.

Of Hepaticals.

I.

HEpaticks may be divided into these three divisions:

1. Such as delight the Liver.
2. Such as adde strength to it.
3. Such as take away its vices.

II.

Taste and Appetite are sent before, and committed to the Tongue and Stomach, for the dignotion of food, by which both the quality and quantity is judged.

III.

The Meseraick veines also have their office to draw convenient nourishment.

IV.

Such things then are delightfull to the Liver which are delightfull to these.

V.

I put all these together, because many times taste and Appetite affect that which the Meseraik veines dislike, and that's the reason many times men affect those meats which agree not with

VI.

Also the Liver is delighted with some Medicines as well as nourishments.

VII.

For all such things as are sweet, the Liver greedily draws to it.

VIII.

Such things as strengthen the Liver, do gently binde.

IX.

For concoction requires adstriction, to keep together both the heat and the humour to be concocted, lest it be dispersed.

X.

Yet the Liver needs not so great adstrictions as the Stomach, because the passages of the Ventricle are more open, and large, but the veins of the Liver, by which it either draws the chyle, or distributes the blood to the rest of the body, therefore the adstriction must not be great, lest it obstruct the Liver, or hinder the distribution of the blood.

XI.

Amongst all the rest of the entrailes, the Liver is most subject to obstructions.

XII.

Therefore such Medicines as hinder Obstructions, or help them being made, are appropriated

to the Liver. and they are such, which cut and attenuate without vehement heat, such as have both a cleansing and a binding quality.

XIII.

Inflammations commonly follow obstructions, and they require cooling things, yet will not any cool thing serve the turn, but such as are hepatical.

XIV.

Take heed in the use of cool things, that you extinguish not the faculty of concoction, or so cool the Diaphragma, which lies very neer, that you hinder respiration.

CHAP. VI.
Of Splenicals.

I.

THree excrements are especially beheld in the breeding of blood, a watry humor, choler, and melancholy.

II.

The proper seat of Choler is the Gall, the watry humor goes to the Reins, the thicker part of the blood, the Spleen challengeth to its self.

This

III.

This is either adust by too violent heat, then it is called *Atra Bilis*, or thick and ter of it self, and that is properly called Melanch

IV.

From hence now is the force and nature Splenical Medicines found out.

V.

*hardneſſe.

For *Atra Bilis*, often produceth Madneſſe, pure Melancholy *Schirrhus, and viciates concoction of the blood, whence followes Dr ſies, and alſo breeds obſtructions.

VI.

Splenicals therefore are of two ſorts, ſome a propriated to *Atra Bilis*, ſome to Melancholy for of purging I ſhall write nothing here, b leave that to the laſt Chapter.

VII.

Atra Bilis, is tempered by cooling and moi ning, yet is it not ſo hot that it ſhould ne things extremely cold.

VIII.

Such are thoſe, which wee wrot of among the Cordials, that cauſe mirth, by keeping m lancholy vapours from the heart.

IX.

Melancholy humour is removed by cutting nd opening Medicines, which differ from Hepaicks, because they want adstriction; for the leen, seeing it wants concoction, needs no adstriction.

X.

Moreover the Spleen is not onely obstructed melancholy humors, but also made hard.

XI.

The cure of this is wrought by Emollients, hich must not be given inwardly, lest they inder the concoction of the Ventricle, but pplied outwardly.

CHAP. VII.

Of Renalls and Vessicalls.

I.

That the watry humour may be separated from the blood, nature hath added the eins to the rest of the bowels.

II.

Because a man should do something else beides continually pisse, the Blader was added to ntaine the Urine.

Both

III.

Both of these are easily corrupted by the v
of the Urine.

IV.

The Urine is stopped by stones or Inflamma
ons, or gross humours, therefore Medicines
propriated to the Reins and Bladder (which
called Nephritica and Cystica) are to be dis
guished into three parts.

1. Some cool.
2. Some cut grosse humours.
3. Others break the Stone.

V.

The constitution of the Reines and Blade
such, that binding things are extream dangero
to them, because they stop the Urine.

VI.

Those Medicines are then proper to the Re
and Blader, which are lenitive, out and exten
ate without violent heat.

VII.

Onely take this caution, that seeing the Bla
der is farther from the Centre of the Body th
the Reines, it requires stronger Medicines, l
their strength be consumed before they come
the grieved place.

CHA

Chap. VIII.

Of Hysterical.

I.

Touching provoking and stopping the terms shall be spoken hereafter in another Treatise.

II.

The Womb thus resembles the Brain and Ventricle, that it manifestly draws to Cephalicks and Aromaticks, and flies from their contraries.

III.

For this is confirmed by daily experience, that in the fits of the Mother, which is the Womb turned upwards, stinking things applyed to the Nose, and sweet things to the Matrix, reduce it, but sweet things applied to the Nose, and stinking things to the Matrix produce it.

IV.

In fallings out of the Womb we use the contrary.

V.

This made some Sots ascribe the sense of smelling to the Womb, whereas indeed and in truth, that such things please the Brain and nervous parts, is not because of their smelling, but because

because they are friendly to it, by their o substance.

VI.

The stomach is offended with stinking thin and a man that hath no smell will vomit th up again; why; because they are obnoxiou it.

VII.

So also the Womb is offended with stink things, not because it smells them, but bec they are adverse to its nature.

VIII.

For Smels are the judges of Medicines, which nature teacheth what is fit and conve ent for it selfe.

IX.

So then those Medicines are hysterical, whi by binding stop the tearmes, or by inciding pr voke them, (of which more hereafter) or su as are grateful to the Womb, which are kno by a sweet or aromatical savour.

CHA

CHAP. IX.

Of Arthriticals.

I.

THe Joynts are most infested with capital diseases, and therefore cured with Cephalick Medicines.

II.

The reason is soon given, which is, because they are of a nervous quality.

III.

Those things are appropriated to the Joynts, which have a drying and heating qualyty, with a certain light adstriction:

IV

Besides such things as are appropriated to the Joynts, by a peculiar appropriation, or astrall influence, of which Knot grasse is one, and therefore by some called Joyntwort.

V.

Let take notice of this, that because the joynts are more remote from the Centre, they require stronger Medicines than the brain doth.

As

VI.

As to what belongeth to paines in the joyn
this is the manner of proceeding.

VII.

Pain is either taken away, or asswaged, but i
true cure is by taking away what causeth it.

VIII.

Yet sometimes so great is its fury, that w
must give Anodines, before we can meddle wit
the cause; and that especially when it causet
heat, influxion of blood or inflammations.

IX.

Besides, the Medicines which take away th
cause of pain are very hot, and therefore to b
forborn in such cases.

X.

Also the manner of easing pains, is twofold
for if you regard the pain it self, use Anodine
if the heat, use Refrigeratives.

XI.

Also take notice of thus much, that flegm
compacted in the joynts, when it is teazed
little, causeth pain and influxion.

XII.

Such Medicines as take away the cause o
such pain, are strong cutters and drawers
whic

which neither agree with Choler nor blood.

LXIII.

When you perceive that there is attraction and discussion enough made, so that the pain is ceased, and the cause of it taken away, use adstrictions to strengthen the joynt, that they may not easily excite more defluxions.

CHAP. X.

Of Purges.

THis last Chapter I shall divide into these 5 parts.

Of purging Medicines.	1.
Their Election.	2.
Correction.	3.
Of the time } *of purging.* {	4.
Manner } *of purging.* {	5.

Part I.

Of Purging Medicines.

I.

PHysitians (for want of other things to trou-ble their heads) make a great business whether Purges work by a hidden or manifest quality, whereas the Heavens teach me a better lesson.

II.

These two questions are to be answered.
1. What humour is to be evacuated.
2. What medicine to do it by.

III.

For as the same peccant humor is not in all so neither doth the same medicine agree with all.

IV.

Then you must consider by what way of bringing it forth; for all humors are not brought forth by one and the same way; for some are brought out by lenitive, some by elensing, some by sweating, of which more in another treatise.

V.

Our scope is here to speak of such as draw and cast out humors from the remote parts of the body.

VI.

The Ancients thought all Purges to be hot, but the Moderns have found out by experience that some are cold.

VII.

But this is certain, all Purges have a certain ...arity in them, which is inimical to the Ven... and Bowels, and this conduceth much to ...r purging property, for it makes nature ha... expulsion.

VIII.

But what should be the reason of their attra... quality Physicians know not, and then ...y run into the old Bush, *They do it by a hidden ...rity.* The Sots being not able so see that ...y like draws its like.

IX.

The differences of Purges are various, for ...e are addicted to Flegm, some to Choler, ...to Melancholy, and some to watry hu... and they are all of the same nature with ...e humors they purge.

X.

...me purge gently, some violently, because ...y are more inimical to nature then others.

Part II.

Of the choice of Purges.

I.

THe skill of a Physician is to appropriate
purging medicine to the humor offend

II.

Above all things in purges, have a ca
trying quaint experiences; it had once al
cost me my life in doing it upon mine o
body.

III.

The humors to be purged I told you
Flegm, Water, Choler, and Melancholy.

IV.

Such Medicines as are cutting, are conve
for thick and grosse humours, as Flegm
Melancholy; but Lenitive will serve for C
ler and Water, because they are fluent a
to be purged out.

V.

Therefore such things as purge Choler,
cutting things to them, and they purge Me
choly; such as purge Flegm, take away
cutting things, and they purge water.

T

VI.

There are besides, things which properly purge water, called Hydragoga, which violently call Water from remote places, being of an exceeding hot penetrating quality, and dangerous, if not regulated by an able brain:

VII.

Medicines of a binding quality, are deadly enemies to flegm and melancholy, because they congeal the gross humors; but very apt for choler and putrified flegm, for they often cause fluxes.

VIII.

Also the colour will in part shew the operation of the Medicine, as Yellow purgeth Choler, black Melancholy, white Flegm: Whitness Rhubarb, black Hellebore, and Agarick.

IX.

And whereas some medicines work violently, others gently, if the humors be tough and remote, use such as are violent, else not.

X.

Yet such as work with too much speed, are neither for viscous or remote humors.

XI.

Lastly, some purges work by Stool, others by Vomit.

XII.

Vomits are appropriated to crudities in the Stomach, yet they weaken the Stomach, Brest and Lungs, and spoyl the Eyes.

Part III.

Of the Correction of Purges.

I.

MAny things in Purges want correction, some of them are known before the Purges given, and some after.

II.

All Purges almost are inimical to nature, correct that with such things as strengthen the Stomach and heart.

III.

Lenitive purges breed wind, correct them with such things as expell winde.

IV.

Yea even Purges which are not windy of themselves, yet by their heat they stir up the wind that is in the body, (of which number Senna is one) therefore correct them.

Such

V.

Such as by their sharpnesse corrode the Bowels, correct them, not with astringents, but such things as lenifie and make thick, or with Gum Tragacanth is notable.

VI.

For astringent things detain them long in the body, and doth mischief that way.

VII.

The vices of Purges is known afterwards by their working too fast, or too slowly.

VIII.

If hot broaths will not perform the latter, a Clyster will.

IX.

The former is done by such things as bind and strengthen.

Part IV.

Of the time of Purging.

I.

If the humour be tough and viscous, prepare them first by cutting Syrups.

II.

Yet do this with wisdom too, least the p
cant humour be thrust into the veins, and p
cure a Feaver.

III.

If the Purge be strong, empty the Bowels fi
with a Clister.

IV.

Let the purge be given two or three hou
before meat, neither let any sweet thing b
given after it, lest it convert it into aliment.

Part V.

Of the manner of Purging.

I.

MEdicines made up in a dry form, are be
to purge remote places of the body; a
the reason is, because they stay longest in th
body.

II.

For the contraries give liquids: wether yo
boyle them or not, it matters not. That must b
drawn from the matter purging; for the infusi
of some things is better then the decoction,
Rhubarbe, and Polypodium is contrary.

III

If the mater be tough and tenacious, you cannot purge it away at once, but muſt do it by degrees; judge the like, if it lie in remote places; for if you go about to do it at once, you will ſooner conſume the natural ſtrength, then the peccant humour.

IV

And this is the reaſon melancholy diſeaſes cannot ſpeedily be removed.

V

The doſe of purging Medicines cannot be determined, for they are various both in reſpect of their own nature, the nature of the Diſeaſe, the ſtrength of the Diſeaſes, the part afflicted, the humour afflicting, the age, and ſtrength, and ſex of the patient, the ſeaſon of the yeare, &c.

VI

Some things help nature to evacuate by their ſweetneſs or fair language, as Prunes, Seveſten, Tamarinds, Caſſia, Manna.

Others carry away ill humors, by ſympathy with them, as Agarick, Aloes, Myrobalans.

Others fiercely force them out by their Acrimony, Nature being willing to part with the worſt firſt. As Scamony, Colocynthis, Elaterium, Euphorbium, &c.

Seleſt

Select Medicinal *APHORISMES*,

For most Diseases our fraile Natures are incident to whilst we are upon Earth.

COLLECTED BY

NICH. CULPEPER, *Gent.*
Student in *PHYSICK.*

LONDON,
Printed by *T. C.* for *Nath. Brook* at the Angel in *Cornhil*, 1656.

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Chap. I.

Medicines for the Head, and its Diseases.

1. *A generall Caution.*

Let such as love their Heads or Braines, either forbeare such things as are obnoxious to the Brain, as Garlick, Leeke, Onions; beware of surfeiting and drunkenness.

2. *To purge the Head.*

The Head is purged by Gargarisms, of which Mustard in my opinion is excellent, and therefore a spoonful of Mustard put into the mouth is excellent for one that is troubled with the Lethargie; also the Head is purged by sneezings; but be sure, if you would keep your brain clean, keep your stomach clean.

3. *Another.*

Take the juice of Primrose leaves, mix it with a little milk, and get one to blow it up thy nostrils

ftrils with a quill, and it will moſt admirably purge the head.

4. For a Rheume in the Head and the Palſie.

Take a red Onion, and bruiſe it well, and boyl it in a little Verjuice, and put thereto a little clarified Honey, and a great ſpoonfull of good Mullard; when it is well boiled, raile the ſick upright, and let him receive the ſmell of his noſe twice a day, whilſt it is very hot.

5. For a Rheume in the Head.

Boyl Pimpernel well in Wine, and drink a draught of the Wine in the evening hot, but in the morning cold.

6. Another.

Stew Onions in a cloſe pot, and bathe the Head, and Mouth, and Noſe therewith.

7. For the falling off of the hair.

Beat Linſeeds very well, and mix them with Saller-Oyl, and when you have well mixed them, anoint the head therewith, and in three or four times uſing it will help you.

8. To purge the Head.

Take some Pellitory of *Spain*, beat it into powder, and mix it with a little Sewesgrie in powder, then drink a draught of Malmesey, or Muskadel, if you can get no Malmesey, and when you have so done, put a spoonful of this powder into the mouth, rowling it up and down (but swallow it not) till your mouth be hot and full of Flegm, then spit it all out, and kneeling down with your head inclined, gape as wide as you can, and the flegm will avoid from all the parts of the head.

9. For the falling of the Hair by reason of a scald head.

Warm a little Oyl of Tartar (that which is made by deliquium) and rub your head with it, or that part of it which is scabby, and in eight or nine dayes the hair will come again.

10. For head-ach, especially that which comes by drunkenness.

Mixe juice of Ivie-leaves with Oyl and Vinegar, and often rub your Temples, and Nostrils therewith.

For

11. *For Vertigo, or Dissiness.*

Make Tents of Linnen cloth, and dip them in Common water, and put them up into the nostrills, and they will instantly give them no admiration.

12. *To purge the Head.*

Chew the root of Pellitory of *Spain*, and chew it on both sides of thy mouth, and as the rheume shall fall down into thy mouth, spit it out but retain the root there still, till you think the Head is purged enough for that time.

CHAP. II.

For the Eyes and their impediments.

1. *Proœmium.*

SUch things as offend the Head, usually offend the Eyes, as Garlick, Onions, &c.

Such things as purge the Head, usually purge the Eyes, as Gargarismes before meat, and Sneezings. Have a care of catching cold after Sneezing.

2. *For eyes that are blood-shot.*

Beat the whites of new-laid egges very well

and moisten a little fine Flax with it, and apply it to the eye being close shut, at night going to bed, in the morning take it off, and wear a green cloath before thy eye all day, the next night renew it, and in three nights it will cure.

3. *For Eyes that are blasted.*

Onely wear a piece of black Sarcenet before thy eye and meddle with no medicine, onely forbear wine and strong drink.

4. *An excellent Water to clear the Sight.*

Take of Fennel, Eyebright, Roses white, Chelondine, Vervaine and Rue, of each a handful, the Liver of a He goat chopt small, (I suppose the Liver of a shee goat were better for Women) infuse them well in Eyebright water, then distill them in an Alembick, and you shall have a water will cleare the sight beyond comparison.

5. *Another.*

Take green Walnuts, husks and all before they have shels, as also a few Walnut leaves: distill them cold, and drop the water into your eyes,

6. For a hurt in the Eye with a ſtroke.

Take Agrimony, and bruiſe it very well, temper it with Whitewine, and the white of Egge, ſpread it pretty thick upon a cloth, laiſter, and apply it to the outſide of the lid, and although it be almoſt out it cure it.

7. To preſerve a mans ſight a long time.

Eat one branch of Rue, and another of bright every morning, with a Fig or two. This three mornings every week.

8. To draw Rhewme back from the eyes.

Take an Egge and roaſt it hard, then pull the ſhell and ſlit it in two, and apply it hot the nape of the neck, and thou ſhalt finde presently.

9. A Medicine not only for ſore eyes, but alſo for the Megrim.

Take the white of a new-laid Egg, a ſpoon of the beſt Ginger in powder, a ſpoonfull ſtrong Whitewine Vinegar, and a ſpoonfull white Roſewater; if for the eyes, of red Ro water; if for the Megrim, beat them all toge and having made two Plaiſters of Flax, for Temple one, dip them in this Medicine,

bi

blinde them to the temples with a cloth; this in three or foure nights hath brought light to such as have been blinde eight weeks: if your Eyes be gumm'd up in the morning, as it is like they will, wash them with a little white Rose, or Eye-bright water.

10. *For such as have a skin growing before their eyes.*

Take a sawcerfull of white Rosewater, and as much Mirrh as a Nut, beaten into fine powder, bind up the Mirrh in a fine linnen cloth, and let it lie in the Rosewater twelve houres, by which time your Rosewater will begin to look red; drop this water into the Eye, and it will cure it to admiration.

11. *For the Web in the Eye.*

Take the Gall of a Hare, and clarified Honey of each equall proportions, mix them together and lay it to the Web.

12. *For such as have lost their sight by reason of the small Pox.*

Take Pimpernell, stamp it and strain, and put the juice of it into the eye with a feather morning and evening.

The same is an excellent remedy for a Pin

and web and a pearl, and indeed the general Pi
pernel is a gallant remedy for the eyes.

13. *For the Pin and web.*

Take Ivie-leaves that grow upon an Ash
wipe them clean, stampe them and strain the
having added a little Womans milk to them;
be a man that hath the sore eye (saith mine A
thor) let it be the milk of a woman that bor
girl; if a woman, the milk of a woman that bo
a boy. I can find no reason for this, but shall d
liver my own opinion, and my reason for it;
be the left eye of a man, or the right eye of a
man, let it be the milk of a woman that bor
girl, because those eyes are under the Moon;
it be the right eye of a man, or the left of a
man, let it be the milk of a woman that bor
boy, because those eyes are under the Sun. But
proceed, the sorer the eye is, the more juyce y
must take. Drop this into the diseased eye w
a feather four times a day.

14. *For sore eyes proceeding of heat.*

Take the juyce of Houseleek, Womans mi
Rosewater, and the white of an Egge well b
ten, mix all these together and dip flax in it,
lay it to your eyes when you go to bed, bind
it on, it is a most excellent remedy.

15. *For Eyes that are ſwelled.*

Take two ſpoonfuls of Womans Milk, one ſpoonful of Rotewater, the pap of a roaſted Apple, and the yolk of a newlaid Egg, boyle all theſe in a Pewter Veſſel over a chafingdiſh of coals till it be thick, then ſpread it upon a cloath, and lay it to your Eyes luke warm when you go to bed, in the morning waſh your Eyes with Womans milk, and in twice or thrice it will cure you.

For the Eares and their impediments.

1. *For deafneſſe, with noyſe in the Eare.*

Take a little black Wool, and dip it in ſtrong ſpirit of Wine, wring it pretty hard out, and ſtop your Eares with it, dip and wring it out again, once in a day.

2. *For paine in the Eares.*

Drop a little Oyle of ſweet Almonds into the Eare, and it eaſeth the pain inſtantly, and yet Oyle of bitter Almonds is our Doctors common remedy.

Boyl some milk, & put it into a stone pot with a narrow mouth, and hold the sore eare over the pot, whilst the Milk is very hot, that the vapour of the Milk may ascend into the Eare; this is an often approved remedy, to take away the pain and break the Impostheme.

4. *To Take an Earwig out of the Eare.*

Take an old Apple and cut it in two pieces and lay one piece to the Eare, and lie down upon that side, and the Earwig will come out to the Apple; it seems they love Apples better than Eare, 'tis a wonder they be not called Apple-wigs.

Another was cured by the first remedy mentioned in this Chapter.

CHAP. IV.

For the Nose and its infirmities.

1. *For Polypus, or a fleshly substance growing in the Nose.*

TAke the juice of Ivie, and make a tent with a little Cotten, the which dip in the juice, and put it up in the Nostril.

2. *For*

2. *For bleeding at Nose.*

Let them that bleed at nose smell to a Hogg.

3. *Another for the Same.*

If it be a man that bleeds, wrap a cloath moistned in strong Whitewine Vinegar about their pri-vities; if it be a woman wrap it about her breasts.

4. *To cleanse the Nose.*

Snuff up the juice of red Beet-roots, it will cleanse not onely the Nose, but also the Head; it is a singular remedy for such as are troubled with a hard congealed stuff in their nostrils.

5. *For bleeding at the Nose.*

Put a piece of hot Hoggs turd as it comes from the Hog, up the Nose.

6. *Another.*

Bind the Arms and Leggs as hard as you can with a piece of Tape-ribboning, that perhaps may stop the blood.

7. *Another.*

Hold a living Toad neer the Nose, it stops the blood instantly, because the blood flies from his enemy.

8. *Another.*

They say Smallage born about one stops bleeding, both by the nose, and by wounds.

9. *For a Canker in the Nose.*

Boyle strong Ale till it be thick, if the Canker be in the outside of the Nose, spread it as a plaister and apply it, if in the inside, make a Tent of Linnen rag, and put in up the nostrill.

10. *Another for the Polypus.*

The water of Adders tongue snuffed up the Nose is very good, but it were better in my opinion to keep a rag continually moistned with it in the Nose.

11. *For an imposthume in the Nose.*

Keep a rag continually in your Nose moistned with the juice of yellow flower de luce, such as grow by Rivers sides, the juice of Carduus Benedictus will doe the like.

Take Amber and bruise into gross powder, put it upon a chasing-dish of coales, and receive the smoake up into the Nose with a funnell.

13. *Another,*

A certain man that had bled four and twenty hours was thus cured, he took a skain of black thread, and put one end of it to his nostril, and set fire to the other end, and so soon as the smoke came to his nostril, the blood presently stopped.

14. *Another.*

When no other means will stop the bleeding at the Nose, it hath been known that it hath been stopped by opening a veln in the eare.

CHAP.

CHAP. V.

Of the Mouth and its Diseases.

1. *A Caution.*

WHosoever would keep their Mouth, or Tongue, or Nose, or Eyes, or Eares, or Teeth, from pain or infirmities, let them often use sneezing, and such Gargarismes as they were instructed in, in the first Chapter; for indeed most of the infirmities, if not all, which infest those parts, proceed from Rhewm.

2. *For spitting blood.*

Drink a spoonful of juyce of Bettony, mixed with Milk, every morning. My Author sayes it must be Goats milk, but I know not his reason.

3. *For a stinking Breath.*

Take the juyce of Rue, and black Mints (I think he means Horse-mints) and snuff it up the Nostrils.

4. *To recover lost speech.*

Take the juyce of Sage and Primroses, and hold it in the mouth, and it will cause thee to speak presently.

For

5. For extreame heat of the mouth.

Take Ribwort, and boyle it in red Wine, and hold the decoction as warme in your mouth as you can endure it.

6. For a Canker in the mouth.

Wash the mouth often with Verjuice.

7. Another.

Wash the mouth with water of Perwinkle, or Lavender, or Fumitory, or Burnet; but in my opinion the decoction of either is better.

8. Another.

If the Canker be very inveterate, and eating, take old rusty Bacon and Vine roots, of each an ounce, of Wheat bran an handful, of Brine wherein flesh hath been salted, two or three pints, boyl them together, and when you take them off from the fire, receive the fleam up into your mouth with the funnel, afterwards wash your mouth with any of the forgoing waters.

9. Of the falling down of the Pallat.

There is a mad fantastical opinion to this day in the braines of the vulgar, that there is such a thing

thing in the mouth which they call the palate which will fall down and be put up again, especially by an old woman which hath no more teeth in her head than eyes, and all of them naught, whereas indeed the truth is, the Uvula is a spongie piece of flesh in the mouth, and therefore very subject to receive either inflammations or humours, which any hot thing dissipates; from thence came the fashion of putting it up again with Pepper and Honey.

10. *Another.*

I adde this only for the conceits sake, it may be true enough, though I can give no reason for it; it is this; Take a handful of Feathersew, rub it well between your hands, and lay it to the top of your head, and it will draw the Uvula up.

CHAP. V.

Of the Teeth and their Medicines.

Caution.

IF you will keep your teeth from rotting, or aking, wash your mouth continually every morning with juyce of Limmons, and afterwards rub your teeth either with a Sage leaf, or else with a little Nutmeg in powder, and

wash your mouth with a little faire water after a eats, for the onely way to keep teeth sound and free from pain, is to keep them cleare.

2. *To make Teeth white.*

Dip a little piece of white cloath in Vinegar of Quinces, and rub your Gums with it, for it is of a gallant binding quality, and not onely makes the Teeth white; but also strengthens the Gums, fastens the Teeth, and also causeth a sweet breath,

3. *For the Toothach.*

Boyl Wheat bran, stale Ale together, till it be as thick as Mustard, let it stand while it is cold, then strain what you can out of it, and adde to what you have strained the like quantity of juyce of Rew, make it into a paste, which paste tie up into a little bag of fine Linnen cloath, lay one of them between your Cheek and your aking tooth, lie down on that side, and let the water run out at your mouth; this using three or four times, will not only cure the Tooth-ach, but also clense the Brain.

Another.

4. *Another.*

Take Hounds-tongue, and stamp it, and fry with Butter, and make a plaister of it, and bind it to the Cheek on that side the pain is on.

5. *Another.*

Take a pint of the strongest Whitewine Vinegar you can get, a handfull of Sage, a quarter a handfull of roots of red Nettles, and as much Oaken rind: boyle all these together, and wash your mouth with it.

6. *To make teeth fall out of themselves.*

Take the root of a mulberry tree, lay it in lie in stronger Vinegar; then take it out and dry it the Sun, beat it into powder; do but touch tooth with that powder, and it will drop out.

7. *For rotting of the teeth.*

Wash thy mouth often with the water of Mother-wort; the water of Vervain will doe the like.

8. *For the tooth-ach.*

Take Ive-berries, and bruise them, and when you have done so, boyle them in strong White-wine Vinegar: wash your mouth with the de-

coction

tuction, and lay the Ivy-berries hot to your cheek.

9. *Another.*

Roast an Egg hard, and when you have done, put to it a spoonfull of Salt, and two spoonfuls of Whitewine Vinegar: beat them all together to a pap very well, and now and then put a little into your mouth.

10. *To make childrens teeth cut.*

Take the braines of a Hare, or the braines of a Hen, and rub the childs Gums with them once or twice a day, and it will make the teeth cut without pain.

11. *Another.*

Take the tooth of a Colt of a yeare old, and hang it about the neck of the child, and this will do it, if *Mizaldus* say true. And now give me leave to quote an experiment of my own; one of my children breeding teeth extreme hardly, having read this in *Mizaldus*, it seemed to me impossible to get a Colts tooth (of a yeare old) wherefore I bought a Calves head, and took one of its teeth, and hung about its neck, and the very first night three of its teeth cut; which because its very unusuall so many teeth should cut in one night, I cannot but ascribe some virtue to the Medicine. Besides all this, I am of opinion,

That

that the tooth of a dead man hung about the neck of a child, wil do it far better than either; am not determined to give my reasons at this time, yet I will give you a verisimile for it, the tooth of a dead man born about a man, instantly suppresseth the pains of the teeth, as I have often found my self, when all other remedies have failed me, and if this be true, why not the other.

12. *To fasten the teeth.*

Seeth the roots of Vervain in old Wine, and wash your teeth often with them, and it will fasten them.

13. *For the Toothach.*

Take the inner rinde of an Elder tree, and bruise it, and put thereunto a little Pepper, and make it into balls, and hold them between the teeth the ake.

CHAP. VII.

Of the Gums, and their infirmities.

1. *For a Scurvy in the Gums.*

Take Cloves and boyle them in Rosewater, then drie them, and beat them to powder, and rub the Gums with the powder, and drink the decoction in the morning falling an hour

after [illegible] Use Red-rose water, for that is the best.

2. *For a Canker in the Gums.*

Take half a pint of White wine, a quarter of a pint of water, an ounce of burnt Allum, a handful of Cinktoyl roots bruised; boyl all these in an Earthen pot (for the sharpness of Allum will make vert-de-greece of a Brass vessel) over a gentle fire till half be consumed; scum it well, strain it and keep it in a glass till you have occasion to use it, and when you have occasion, wash your Gums with it.

3. *Another.*

Take herb of Grace or Rew, which you will, stamp it and presse out the juyce, and mix it with as much strong Vinegar, (the best way is to put the Vinegar to it, after you have well beaten it) and so strain them out hard both together; when you have occasion to use it, wet a Linnen rag four or five times double in the aforesaid juyce, and apply it to the Gums; if the Canker be very great and eating, mix a little burnt Allum with

4. *For rotting and consuming of the Gums.*

Take Sage water, and wash your mouth with every morning, and afterwards rub your teeth with a Sage leaf.

CHAP. VII.

Of the Face and its infirmities.

1. *The Cause.*

IT is palpable, that the cause of redneſſe, and breaking out of the Face, is a venomous matter, or filthy vapour aſcending from the ſtomach, towards the Head, where meeting with Rheum or Flegm thence deſcending, mixes with it, and breaketh out in the Face. Therefore let the firſt intention of cure be to cleanſe the Stomach.

2. *Caution Negative.*

Let ſuch as are troubled with red Faces, abſtaine from ſalt Meats, ſalt Fiſh and Herrings, drinking of ſtrong Beer, ſtrong Waters or Wine, Garlick, Onions and Muſtard, yea, if it be a Welch Man, or Woman, he muſt abſtain from toaſted Cheeſe, and Leeks, and that is a Hell upon Earth to them.

3. *Caution Affirmative.*

Let them uſe in their broths and ſtewed meats Purſlaine, Sorrel, Wood-Sorrel, Lettice, Spinage tops and roots, the tender tops of Hops, Endive and Succory, let them alwayes keep their bodies laxative, and ſleep with their heads

4. For a red Face.

Take Sow-thistles, Borrage, Scurvil, Purslane, French Barley, Parsly roots and Liquorish, boyl them together in running water, and drink a draught of the decoction first in the morning, and last at night.

5. To make the Face fair.

Boyl Rosmary flowers in White wine, and drink a draught of the decoction every morning and wash your face with another part of it; but in my opinion it were a better way by farre, to take a pound of Rosemary flowers, and put them into a cruzilet, to a Gallon of white-wine, shake them together, and let them stand a Moneth, then strain it out, and keep the wine for the aforesaid use.

6. Another.

Wash your Face with Bean flowre water, yet in my opinion Burnet water is the best, though my Author holds the contrary.

7. For a white Scurfe in the Face.

Take a pinte of Vinegar, in which dissolve an ounce of Camphir, let them stand together close stopped 14. dayes (saith my Author) then it is

very probable half the time will ſerve the turn
then waſh your face with it every morning; it
hath holpen a Gentlewoman that had a Scurf
her Face divers years, as though ſhe had been
Leper.

8. *For Freckles in the Face.*

Anoint thy Face at night going to bed, with
the blood of a Hare, or of a Bull, the next morn-
ning waſh it off again; and this, though it make
one look more like a Fury then a Man, it will
cure him.

9. *Another.*

Stamp Sallendine, preſſe out the juyce, and
mixe it with the like quantity of White wine,
and anoint your Face with it at night when you
go to bed.

10. *For a blaſted Face.*

If it be a Man, take red Honey-ſuckles, if a
Woman, white Honey-ſuckles, preſſe out the juyce
of them, and anoint your Face with it at night
going to bed, this receipt ſeemeth to me very
rational, and is therefore moſt pleaſing, I ſhall
explain what here is meant by Honey-ſuckles,
and herein I will imitate *Ariſtotle* ſo far, as to tell
you

Firſt, What it is not,

Secondly, What it is.

Fir

First, it is not those Honey-suckles which climb up in Hedges, which the Latines call *Caprifolium*, and the English, Wood-bine or Honey-suckles.

Secondly, it is that which is commonly called Medow trefoyle, by Physitians; in Sussex it is commonly called Honey-suckles.

11. *For a face full of red Pimples.*

Dissolve Camphir in Vinegar, and mixe it, and the Vinegar with Sallendine-water, and wash the face with it; this cured a Maid in twenty dayes, that had been troubled with the infirmity halfe so many yeares.

12. *Another.*

Take Honey-suckle leaves, and distil them, and wash your Face with the water (use the same Honey-suckles as I told you before) this cured a Woman that had her face full of white scales, and it so perfectly cured her, that she was never troubled with them again.

13. *Another.*

Also another Woman was troubled with such an infirmity, that if she had been by the fire a little, and afterwards gone

into the Air, her face would have been as full of red spots as it could hold, just like a drunken woman's, and she was helped by this following remedy, she took Frankincense and beat it into powder with Saffron, and cast the powder upon a Chafing dish of Coals, and received the smoak of it with open mouth, and using of it often was helped.

14. *To take away the marks of the small Pox.*

Take the juyce of Fennel, heat it luke-warm, and when the small Pox are well skabbed anoint the face with it divers times in a day three or four dayes together.

15. *Another.*

But I am confident the best remedy that is not only to prevent the Scars of the small Pox but also to cure deep wounds, or Ulcers without a scar, is to anoint the place with oyl of Eggs.

16. *For a red Face.*

Take a handful of Scurvy-grass, and a handful of Tutsan leaves, boyl them well in Ale, and strain it, and drink a draught of it every morning.

I desire you to be cautious in using this Medicine, in giving of it to young people, for Tutsan leaves consume the seed abundantly, and cause barrenness.

CHAP.

Chap. IX.

Of the Throat and its infirmities.

The vulgar way in curing Diſeaſes of the Throat, which is yet in uſe with our pitifull Phyſicians, is *Album-græcum*, anglice a Doggs-turd, a very ſweet Medicine, no leſſe pleaſing then profitable.

2. *A Caution.*

Diſeaſes in the Throat, moſt commonly proceed of Rheum, deſcending from the head, upon the *trachea arteria*, or wind pipe, in ſuch caſes there is many times no other cure then firſt to purge the body of Flegm, and then the head of Rheum, as you were taught in the firſt Chapter.

3. *For hoarſneſſe.*

Take of Sugar ſo much as will fill a common taſſer, then put ſo much rectified ſpirit of wine to it as will juſt wet it: eat this up at night going to bed, uſe this three or four times together.

4. *Another.*

If the body be feaveriſh, uſe the former Medicine as before, only uſe Oyl of ſweet Almonds, or for want of it the beſt Sallet Oyl in ſtead of Spirit of Wine.

5. Another.

Take penny royal and ſeeth it in runing water, and drink a good draught of the decoction at night going to bed, with a little Sugar in it.

6. For the Quinſie.

Take notice, that bleeding is good in all inflamations, therefore in this.

It were very convenient that a ſyrup, and an oyntment of Orpine were alwayes ready in the houſe for ſuch occaſions; for I know no better remedy for the Quinſie than to drink the one and anoynt the throat with the other, but be ſure you do not drink the oyntment, and anoynt your throat with the ſyrup.

Of the Breaſt and Lungs and their infirmities.

1. For a Cough in a young child.

RUb his ſtomach well when he goes to bed with Oyle of Roſes, and then lay a warme cloath to it, and in three or four nights ſo uſing he will be cured.

2. *For weakneſſe of the Lungs.*

Beat the Lungs of a Fox into powder, and take a drachm of the powder every night in Roſewater, or if you will, you may take it in the morning.

If any ask the reaſon why Electuary of Fox-Lungs is not better, tell them that many compoſitions conſiſt of ſo great variety of ſimples, that the one of them ſpoiles the operation of the other.

3. *For inflammation of the Lungs.*

Diſſolve ſugar-candy in Roſe-water, and drink no other drink.

4. *Another.*

Alſo it is very good to anoynt the breſt often with Oyle of Violets, or Oyle of Water-Lillies.

5. *For ſtoppings of the Breaſt.*

Take the Gum of a Cherry-tree, and diſſolve it in old Wine, and let the ſick drink thereof, and it will open his pipes gallantly, better than a ſledge and wedges.

Another.

6. *Another.*

Take Figgs and slit them, and fill them full of Mustard, then boyl them in White wine, eat the Figgs and drink the Wine.

CHAP. XI.

Of Womens Brests, their infirmities and cure.

1. *For sore Brests that are broken.*

TAke Wheat flower, Yolks of Eggs, and the juyce of Plantane, mix it well together, till it be thick like an Oyntment, spread it upon a cloth, and apply it to the sore Brest, if there be any holes in the Brest, dip a Tent in this Oyntment, and tent them with it, and lay a Plaister of the same over it.

2. *For sore Brests.*

Take a handful of Figgs, and stamp them well till the kernels are broken, then temper them with a little fresh grease, and apply them to the Brest as hot as the Patient can endure, it will presently take away the anguish, and if the Brest will break, it will break it, else it will cure it without breaking.

3. *An inward Medicine for a sore Breſt.*

Let her drink either the juyce or decoction of Vervain, it were fit that ſyrup were made of it to be kept all the year.

4. *For want of Milk.*

Uſe the former Medicine, it will help that alſo.

5. *For hardneſs of the Breſts.*

It is uſual to Nurſes, when they have newly weaned their children, to have their Breſts grow hard, and the milk to curdle in them, which might eaſily be prevented by wearing a Dyachilon plaiſter to them; but ſuppoſe it be come already, and cannot be prevented, in ſuch a caſe take Chickweed, and chop it ſmall, and boyl it in Plantane water, put a little Sheeps ſuet to it, to make it moiſt, and apply it for a Poltiſe to the Breſt.

6. *Another.*

Take Populeon and Linſeed oyl, of each a like quantity, mix them together, and warm them well, then dip a cloth in it, and lay it to the Breſt, it will not only take away the hardneſs of the breſt, but alſo dry away the Milk.

For

7. *For want of Milke.*

Take green Wheat ſo ſoon as it begins to change colour, bruiſe it well, and boyl it in Sallet Oyle, then ſtrain it, and keep the Oyle till you have need of it to anoynt the Breſt.

8. *For ſore Breaſts.*

Take Clarret Wine, and boyl it with Barly flower, till it be thick like a Poltice; put a little Oyle to it, or Sheeps ſuet to keep it moiſt, and apply it to the Breaſt.

9. *For want of milke.*

Take Chriſtal, and beat it into very fine powder, take a drachm of it in the morning in a draught of Muskadel.

10. *For inflammations in the Breaſt.*

This is that infirmity women uſually call the Ague in the Breſt; take the whites of two Eggs, two handfulls of Houſleek or Sengreen, which you will, beat them well together, and lay them Plaiſter-wiſe to the Breaſt.

11. *To cure ſore Breaſts without a ſcarre.*

Take the yolk of an Egge, and beat it with freſh

fresh greaſe, and when your Breſts are almoſt well, apply that Plaiſter-wiſe to them; this will cure not only the Breſts, but alſo any other wounds without a ſcar; Oyl of Eggs will do the like.

CHAP. XII.

Of the Spleen and its infirmities.

1. *A Caution.*

THe Spleen is a ſpungy piece of fleſh in the body of man, lying under the Baſtard ribs on the left ſide; it is the ſeat of Melancholy, and of the retentive faculty throughout the body of a man; it cauſeth mirth and laughing, ſadneſſe and ſighing, according as it is well or ill affected.

2. *Another.*

The Spleen is ſeldome afflicted but it fills up wind in the body extreamly, becauſe it lieth in ſo great a cavity.

3. *Another.*

There is a great harmony between the Liver and the Spleen, inſomuch that the one is never afflicted but it afflicts the other in ſome meaſure or another, neither is any thing Me-

medicinal for the one, but in one measure or another it helps the other.

4. For hardneſſe of the Spleen.

Take the marrow of Beef, and mixe it well with the like quantity of oyl of bitter Almonds warme it well, and anoynt your left ſide with it

5. For the Spleen.

Take the inner rind of an Aſh-tree, bruſe it, and boyl it well in White wine, and drink a draught of it every morning; Tamaris bark and Caper roots work the ſame effect, uſed in the ſame manner.

6. Another.

In the morning waſh your left ſide with your own water.

7. Another.

Take the roots of Nettles, ſtamp them well, and boyl them well in Vinegar, con Poleiſe and apply it warme to the left ſide.

8. For the Spleen over-burdened.

In this caſe many times you have no other remedy, than to let blood in the fundament with horſe-leaches.

For

9. For the Spleen.

My own moſt approved remedies for the Spleen are theſe, if the Spleen be afflicted with cold, rub your left ſide every morning when you riſe with your hand, then moiſten it with oyntment of Tobacco, & lay a Tobacco leaf moiſtened with the ſame oyntment by the region of the Spleen.

10. *Another.*

Apply a Plaiſter of Ammoniacum to the Region of the Spleen, if you can get that Plaiſter which is called *Emplaſtrum Ammoniacum cum ſtirtu*, it is one of the beſt remedies in the world being applied to the region of the Spleen.

11. *Another.*

If a man live in the Country where theſe cannot be gotten, let him get a handful of Hemlock, and warme it very hot, and apply it to his ſide, if were fitting an oyntment of it were made, and kept in the houſe for ſuch occaſions, for Hemlock being an hearb of Saturn, is an excellent ſimpatical remedy for the Spleen.

12. *Caution.*

When you apply any Plaiſters to the region of the Spleen, cut them as near as you can to the ſame

same form the Spleen is of, so will they work their effects more effectually, and speedily.

13. *Another.*

Let such as are troubled with the Spleen, forbear much drinking Wine, for that makes the vapours of the Spleen thin, and sends them up to the brain pell mell, whereby corrupting the senses, they make many men think they see the things they see not, and hear the things they hear not: These vapours of the Spleen I am perswaded is the reason why many fond and fantastical people think they see Visions, thinking they are inspired with the Spirit of God, when it is nothing else but a few poysonous vapours of the Spleen.

CHAP.

CHAP. XIII.

Of the Stomach, and its infirmities.

1. *A Caution.*

INfirmities of the Stomach usualy proceed from surfeting.

2 *Another.*

Let such as have weak Stomachs avoid all sweet things, as Honey, Sugar and the like, Milk, Cheese, and all fat Meates; let him not eat till he is hungry, nor drink before he is a dry; let him avoid anger, sadnesse, much travaile, and all fryed meats; let him not vomit by any means, nor eat when he is hot.

3. *For pain in the Stomach.*

Take a slice of Bread of a pretty thickneſſe, and toast it very hot, then dip it in Oyle of Camomel, or Oyle of Spike, which is next hand, then wrap it in a Linnen cloth, and apply it to the part pained.

For

4. *For moisture of the Stomach.*

Take a drachm of Galanga in powder every morning in a draught of what wine you love best.

5. *For heat of the Stomach.*

Swallow four or five grains of Mastick every night going to bed.

6. *For windinesse in the Stomach.*

Take a scruple of Castoreum every morning in good Wine; tis an excellent remedy for windinesse in the Stomach; better indeed for women then it is for men, to put halfe a dozen or ten drops in a draught of Beer after their meat.

7. *For a stinking Breath caused by the Stomach.*

Take three ounces of Cummin-seeds, bruise them well, and boyl them in a gallon of Sack till halfe be consumed: Drink a draught of it (being strained) first at morning and last at night.

8. *For one that vomits up his victuals.*

Take Quinces, the cores and rinds being taken away, boyl them in strong Vinegar till they be soft, then beat them in a Morter, and make them into

into a Poltice, with a little Muſtard-ſeed, and Cloves beaten into powder; ſpread this upon a cloath, and apply it warm to the Region of the Stomach. This in three or four times doing will cure.

9. *To ſtay vomiting.*

Take a toaſt, and bake it very well, then dip it in Vinegar, chew a little of it in your mouth whilſt it is hot, and hold the reſt to your noſe, and it will cloſe the mouth of your Stomach.

10. *For a weak Stomach.*

Take an ounce of Cinamon, half an ounce of Galanga, and as much Ginger; beat them into powder, and with ſyrup of Hyſop make them up into an Electuary, of which take the quantity of a Nutmeg every morning, faſting an hour or two after it; if you cannot get ſyrup of Hiſop, put half an ounce of Hiſop in powder in it, and make it up with clarified honey.

11. *For a ſtinking breath cauſed by the Stomach.*

Take the tops of Roſemary, boyl them in wine, and drink a draught of the decoction, firſt at morning, and laſt at night.

12. *For a watery Stomach.*

Take an Oken leafe, and lay it upon your Tongue, with the rough side downward, shut your mouth close, and it will draw the water from your Stomach.

CHAP. XIV.

Of the Liver and its infirmites.

1. *A Caution.*

IF the Liver be too hot, it usually proceedeth from too much blood, and is known by redness of Urine, the Pulse is swift, the Veines great and full, his Spittle, Mouth and Tongue seem sweeter then they use to be, the cure is letting blood in the right Arme.

2. *To cause the Liver well to digest.*

Take Oyle of Worm-wood and so much Mastick in powder as will make it into a Poltice; lay it warme to your right side.

3. *For heat of the Liver.*

Take Liver-wort, Cinkfoyle, Endive, Succory, Borrage, and Bugloss, of each equal quantities, boyl them in Clarified Whey, and drink no other drink.

Another.

4. *Another.*

Take of Sow-thistles, Dandelion, and Ribwort, of equal quantities, either boyl them in clarified Whey, or else in fair water, or if you will, you may tun them up in small Beer, and drink no other drink.

5. *Stoppages for the Liver.*

Take Ivie-berries, Agrimony, Harts-tongue, Liver-wort, and the bark of Ash Tree, of all these a like quantity, Polypodium the double quantity of any one of them, bruise them well, and either tun them up in small Beer, or else make a decoction of them in water, then make the decoction into a Syrup with Sugar, to be kept for your use.

6. *A Caution.*

If the Liver be stopped, the Face will swell, and you shall be as sure to have a pain in your right side as though you had it there already.

7. *For Stoppage of the Liver.*

Use garden-thime in all your drinks, and broathe; it will prevent stoppages before they come, and cure them after they are come.

For

8. *For the Liver.*

The Liver of a Hare dried, and beaten into powder, cures all the diseases of the Liver of Man.

9. *Gently to cleanse and cool the Liver.*

Take of Liver-wort, Fumitory and Harts-tongue, of each equal quantities; clarifie them in Whey, and drink a pinte of it every morning, fasting two or three hours after.

CHAP. XV.

Of the Sides and their infirmities.

1. *A Caution*

IF you have a pain in your side, and question whether it be a Plurisie or not, take Wormwood and heat it hot against the fire, between two Tile-stones, and when it is very hot sprinkle it with a little Muskadel, then put it in a Linnen cloth, and lay it hot to your side; if it be only winde, it will take it away in two hours; but if it be the Plurisie, it will increase the pain, and then you must seek other remedies.

2. *For wind in the side.*

Take the leaves of holly, and dry them well, and

and beat them to powder, take two dranchms of it in wine, and it will give thee ease immediately.

3. *For a Stich in the side.*

Take the Urine of him that is ill, and boyl Worm-wood and Cummin-seeds, bruised very well in it, and anoynt the sides, going to bed, with the Liquor.

4. *Another.*

Anoynt thy side going to bed with Oyle of Bayes.

5. *For a stich in the left side.*

Take a quantity of cummin seeds, and bruise them very well, and infuse them in Malmsey or Muskadel three or four hours, then fry them in a pan till they be pretty thick; put it in a Linnen bag and lay it to your side.

CHAP. XVI.

Of the heart and its infirmities.

1. *For a trembling of the Heart without a Feaver:*

TAke the Maw of an old Cock, dry it and beat it into powder, and take a drachm of the powder of it in the morning in Wine.

2. *Another.*

Take red Corral and beat it into very fine powder, and take a ſcruple of it firſt in the morning, and laſt at night, in Borrage water.

3. *For fatneſſe about the Heart.*

Take the juyce of Fennel, and clarifie it, and make a ſyrup of it with Honey, and take an ounce of it morning and evening.

4. *For gnawing about the Heart.*

Take Sage leaves and Yarrow, beat them and preſſe out the juyce, clarifie it, and drink a ſpoonful of it in every draught of Beere you drink.

5. *A Caution.*

Things which ſtrengthen the heart are, Saffron, Rue, Borrage, Bugloſſe, Harts-horne, Muſtard, red Roſes, Violets, Mace, good Wine, and Spirits of Wine moderately taken.

6. *For Heart Qualmes.*

Take halfe a Drachm of Pyony roots in powder every morning, or a ſpoonful of Syrup of Pionyes, and to be ſure you ſhall be free from it all that day.

CHAP. XVII.

Of the Belly and its infirmities.

1. *For a hard Belly without pain.*

Take mallows and Mercury, and stamp them together (the hearb Mercury I mean, not Quicksilver) and make a Plaister thereof, and lay it to the Navil.

2. *Another.*

Take Rew and presse the juyce out, clarifie it, drink a spoonful of it in all the drink you drink.

3. *For a hard Belly that is sore.*

Beat Penyroyal, and mixe a little Ginger with it in powder, and apply it Plaister-wise to the Belly.

4. *For a Bastard Chollick.*

Take Worm-wood, Rew, Motherwort, Lavender-Cotten, stamp them, then mixe the Gall of an Oxe with it warmed, and apply it plaister-wise to the Belly.

CHAP. XVIII.

Of the Navil and its infirmities.

1. *For the swelling of the Navil.*

Take Cows-dung and dry it to powder, Barly-flower, and Bean-flower, of each a like

like quantity, a little Cummin-seeds, beaten into powder, make it up into a plaister with juyce of Knot-grasse, and apply it to the Navil; if it happen at such a time of the year, when juyce of Knot-grasse cannot be gotten, add the leaves of Knot-grasse in powder, in equal proportion to the rest, and make it up into a plaister with Ale boyled to the height.

2. *Another.*

Take Cows dung, and boyl it in the Milk of the same Cow into a Plaister, and apply it to the Navil.

3. *For a Childs Navel that is sore with crying.*

Take a little Bean flower, and the ashes of fine clouts burnt, temper them with red Wine and Hony, and lay it to the sore.

CHAP. XIX.

Of the Back and its infirmities.

1. *For weakness of the Back,*

TAke Barly flowre and Bean flowre of each equal quantities; make it up into a Plaister with the Oyle of Roses, and the Yolk of an Egge, and apply it to your Back.

2. *Another.*

Take Rice in fine powder, and Wheat flowre of each equal quantities, temper it with Claret Wine

wine and Sugar, the powder of Clary and Nutmegs; make it in to a Cake with fresh Butter, and take it, and eat no other breakfast but it, being baked for some dayes.

3. *For a pain in the Back.*

Take fresh Cow-dung and fry it in Vinegar, and apply it Plaister-wise to the back; you little think how soon it will give you ease.

4. *For heat in the Back.*

Boyle the leaves of Willow trees in water, till they be as thick as a Poltice; apply them to the Reines of the Back hot as you can endure it; if it be at such a time of the year when Willowes have no leaves, use the inner rind of the Tree in like maner, and in four or five times dressing it will heal you.

CHAP. XX.

Of the Fundament and its infirmities.

1. *For falling out of the Fundament.*

BEware of taking cold in that place, be sure to keep your Buttocks warm, beware of costiveness, sit not upon cold Earth nor Stones.

2. *For the Figge in the Fundament.*

This impediment is an impostumation, or lump of flesh growing in the right gut, proceeding of melancholy humors descending thither, and

and therefore first of all purge melancholy, either with confection of Hamech, or Pills of Lapis Lazuli.

3. *Another.*

Take the powder of a Dogs head burnt, mixe it with juyce of Pimpernel, and make long Tents of it, and put them up the Fundament.

4. *For falling out of the Fundament.*

Take Bay-leaves and boyl them well in water, put the water in an Earthen pot, and sit over it as hot as you can endure, that the fume of the water may go up into your Fundament, so may you put it up with your fingers by little and little, and when you have gotten it up, sit down with your bare breech upon an Oaken board made as hot with the fire as you can suffer it; this will heal you.

5. *Another.*

Take red Nettles and bruise them very well, boyl them well in White wine, in an Earthen pot, till halfe the Wine be consumed; let him drink this liquor first at morning, and last at night, and lay herbs to his Fundament as hot as you can suffer it.

CHAP. XXI.

Of the Thighs and their infirmities.

1. *For stiffness of the Thighs.*

TAke Brooklime, Hoarhound, and S. *Johns* wort, Tallow, Hogs grease, and Horse-turd, boyl

boyl them all well together, then strain them out, and keep the oyntment for your use.

2. *For aching of the Bones of the thighs.*

Take a pinte of White wine, and the Gall of any Oxe, boyl them to a plaister with a few crumbs of bread, spread it upon a cloth, and lay it to the grieved place.

3. *To knit the Sinews and Veines of the Thighs.*

Take great Earth-wormes and beat them all to moth, and adde unto them a little Mastick in powder, then boyl them in Oyle, till it be thick like a Salve, then spread it upon a cloth, and lay it to the grieved place; let it lie on nine dayes, and by that time all will be well.

4. *For swelling of the thighs.*

Take Hens dung, or Pigeons dung (Pigeons dung is the best by farre, without any dispute of the Story) Sheeps tallow, smallage and Chickweed, beat them all together, then fry them well in Lees of Muskadel; if you cannot get the Lees, use Muskadel it selfe, and apply it being fryed as hot as you can indure it to the place.

5. *For Sinews that are shrunk in the Thighs or elsewere.*

Anoynt the place with oyntment of Swallows, it is thus made; take young Swallows out of their nests by number twelve, Rosemary tops, Bay-leaves, Lavender tops & Strawbery leavs of each

each a handful, cut off the long feathers of the Swallows wings and tails, and put them in a ſtone Morter, and lay the herbs upon them, and beat them all to pieces, Guts, Feathers, Bones and all; then mix them with three pound of Hogs greaſe, ſet it in the Sun a month together, then boyl it up, ſtrain it, and keep the oyntment for your uſe.

CHAP. XXII.

Of the Knees and their infirmities.

1. For ach or ſwelling in the Knees.

TAke Rew, and Lovage, and ſtamp them, and mix a little honey with them, and apply it to the Knees.

2. For an ach coming of an old bruiſe.

Take a pottle of running water, and a pint of bay-ſalt, boyl them together till half be conſumed, then make it thick with Bran, and lay it to the knee.

3. Another.

Make an oyntment with juyce of Night-ſhade, and May Butter, to anoint your knee with.

4. For the Knees.

The beſt remedy (in my opinion) is this; Take the bones of Goats Knees, and beat them to powder, and take a drachm of the powder every morning in Goats milk, if you can get it, if not in what liquor you will, and wrap a part of the skin of the Goat about your Knee.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXIII.

Of the Legs and Feet, and their infirmities.

1. *For swellings in the Legs.*

TAke Wormwood, Southern-wood and Rew, of each equal quantities, stamp them together, and fry them with honey till they begin to wax dry, then apply it as hot as you can endure it, either to your swelled Legs or Hands.

2. *For a Leg that is swelled, and will pit after touching.*

Take Chickweed and Pellitory of the Wall, of each a handful? Sheeps tallow one pound, Tartar beaten two ounces; boyl these in milk, till they be soft like a Poltise, and apply it to the Leg.

3. *Another.*

And this pleaseth me much better; Take a quart of Red wine, and boyl it to a Poltise with crums of Rye bread, and apply to your Leg as hot as you can endure it; in four times dressing this will help you.

4. *For ach in the Bones, in the Legs or Arms.*

Take a quarter of a pound of Dill seed, beat it into powder, and boyl it in a quart of good White wine; boyl it till half be wasted away, then put to it a pint of good Sallet Oyl, boyl again till all the Wine be consumed; then strain out the Oyl, and keep it as a Soveraign remedy for the premises.

For

5. *For a red swelling in the Legge or Arme.*

Take Oatmeal and boyl it in Milke, and when it hath boyled a good while, adde to it a handful of Mallows, and a handfull of Houseleek or Sengreen chopped small together, with some Sheeps fewet chopped small, boyl it to a Poltice, and apply it to the sore place; if it be ready to break, it will break it; if not, it will cure it without breaking.

6. *For a Corn on the Toe.*

Take a black snaile and roast him well in a white wet cloth, bruise him and lay him hot to the Corn, and it will take it away in a very short time.

7. *To make a Naile grow where it is wanting.*

Take Cinkfoyle, and bruise it with any fresh grease, and apply it to the place where the Naile is wanting, and it will make another grow.

FINIS.

Legacies, his Physicall, Chyrurgicall Remaines.

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Reader,

YOu are desired for the finding the remedy to any Disease, (though not mentioned in the Table) to consider what member or Part of the body is afflicted, and to search in the Book for the part, afflicted; where you shall finde the Cure for those Diseases incident to it, &c. For that the Book being but small, the Table would be too large to insert every particular Disease, (with it's Cure) treated of in this Booke.

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32. Britannia Rediviva, a Sermon before the Judges, *Aug.* 1649. by *J. Shaw* Minister of *Hull.*

33. The Princes Royal. A Sermon before the Judges, *March* 24. 1650 by *J. Shaw* Minist. of *Hull.*

34. Anatomy of Mortality, in 8 Heads. 1. The certainty for Death. 2. Meditation of Death. 3. Preparations of Death. 4. The right behaviour in death. 5. The Comfort in our own death. 6. The Comfort against the death of friends. 7. The cause wherein it's

Baptists, in Verse: with other Poems, by *Jo. Hawy* Esq. A new piece.

45. Re-assertion of grace, *Vindiciæ Evangelii*: or, the Vindication of the Gospel. Or, a reply to M. *Anthony Burgess Vindiciæ Legis*, and to M. *Rutherford*, by *Robert Towne*. A new piece.

46 Anabaptists anatomized and silenced: or a Dispute with M. *Tombs*, by M. *John Cragge*. A new piece.

47. Practical Divinity: or the grounds of Religion in a Catechistical way; by M. *Christopher Love* A new piece.

48. The *Yorkshire Spaw*, or the vertue and use of the Waters in the curing of Desperate Diseases, necessary to be known by all that repair thither.

49. That compleat piece called the Exact Surveyor of Land, shewing how to plot all manner of Grounds, and to reduce and divide the same. Also Irish measure, reduced to English statute measure, useful for all that either sell or purchase, by *I. E.*

50. Judgement set, and Books opened. Religion cried whether it be of God or Men, by M. *Webster*.

51. Milk for children, or a plain and easie Method teaching to *Read* and to *Write*, with brief Rules for Schoole-Masters to instruct their Schollers in, and Masters to instruct their Families in, by Dr. *Thomas*.

52. *Culpepers* Physical and Chyrurgical Remains, of his own admired Experience, never published before now by his wife, being his last Legacies.

53. *Culpepers Semiatica*, or his Astrological Judgement of diseases much enlarged from the Decumbiture of the sick which way to find out the

it's lawfull or unlawfull to desire death. 8. The glorious Estate of Gods Children after death. by *George Stroud.*

35. *New Jerusalem*, in a Sermon for the Society of Astrologers, *Aug.* 1651

36. Mirrour of Complements, fitted for Ladies, Gentlewomen, Scholars, and Strangers, with forms of speaking and writing of Letters most in fashion, with witty Poems, and a Table expounding hard English words.

37. Cabinet of Jewles, discovering the nature, vertue, value of pretious Stones: with infallible Rules to escape the deceit of all counterfeit, by *T. Nicholes.*

38. Quakers cause at the second hearing being a full answer to their Tenets.

39. Divinity no Enemy to Astrology: a Sermon for the Society of astrologers for the year 1653. by *Dr. Tho. Swadlin.*

40. Historical Relation of the first planting of the English in *new England* in the year 1628. to the year 1653. and all the material passages happening there Exactly performed.

41. Select Thoughts: or, Choice Helps for a pious spirit, beholding the excellency of her Lord Jesus, by *I. Hall*, B. of *Nor*, A new piece.

42. The holy Order or Fraternity of Mourners in *Zion.* To which is added Songs in the night: or Chearfulnesse under Affliction, by *Jos. Hall*, Bishop of *Norwich*, A new piece.

43. The art of Memory: a cure for a weake Memory, useful to all persons, from the Gowne to the Clowne. A new piece.

44. History of *Balaam*, and *Jonah*, and *John* the Baptist,

cause, change, and end of the disease. Also whether the sick be likely to live or die: With the signes of life and death by the body of the sick party, according to the Judgement of *Hippocrates*. With a Treatise of Urines, by *N. Culpeper*,

54. *Cornelius Agrippa* his fourth Book of *Occult* Philosophy, of *Geromancy*: Magical Elements of *Peter de Abbona*, the nature of spirits, made English by *R. Turner*.

55. Pulpit Sparkes, being set forms of prayers used before Sermon by Dr. *Jeremiah Taylor*, Dr. *Gillingham*. Dr *Hewit*. and many other Eminent Divines.

56. A Glimpse of divine light, being an Explication of some passages Exhibited to the Commissioners of *White-Hall* for approbation of publick Preachers, against *John Harrison* of *Lund*. Chappel *Lancashire*.

57. The Queens Closet opened. Incomparable secrets in Physick, Chyrurgery; preserving, candying, and cooking, as they were presented to the Queen, transcribed from the true Copies of her Majesties own receipt-Books by *W*. M. one of her late Servants.

58. The Conveyancers Lights, or the Compleat Clark and Scriveners Guide, being an exact draught of all Presidents and Assurances now in use, as they were penned and perfected, by divers Learned Judges, eminent Lawyers, and great Conveyancers, both antient and modern; where unto is added a Concordance from *R. Rich*. 3. to this present.

59. A *Satyre* against Hypocrites.

60. Iron Rod put into the Lord Protectors hand

to

to break in all Antichristian power, by *John Sanders*.

61. Wits Interprter, the English *Parnassus*, or a sure Guide to those admirable Accomplishments, that compleat English Gentry in the most acceptable qualifications of Discourse or Writing: Also the whole Mystery of those pleasing Wicthcrafts of Eloquence and Love are made easie, in the *Art* of Reasoning, Theatre of Courtship, Labyrinth of Fancies, Love-Songs, Drollery, The perfect Inditer of Letters, *A la mode*, by I C

62. The Floating Island, a Tragedy-Comedy acted before the King, by the Students of *Christ-Church*. By Dr. *Stroud*.

63. *Paracessus* Occult Phylosophy of the mysteries of Natur, and his secret of Alchimy.

64. Illustrious Shepherdnesse, imperious Brother; translated out of Spanish A famed Romance.

65. Short-hand Writing made most plan and easiest that ever was, newly published by *J. Rich.* in short-writing.

66. *Tectonicon*, shewing the exact measuring all manner of land squares, timber, stone, Steeples, Pillars, Globes, also the making and use of the Carpenters rule, &c. fit to be known by all Surveyors, Land-meators, Joyners, Carpenters and Masons: by *L. Diggs*.

67. Heaven and Earth shaken, a Treatise shewing how Kings and Princes, and their Governments, are turned and changed: by *J. Davis* Minister in *Dover*.

68. The Tears of the Indies, being an Historical Relation of the cruelties of the Spaniards in the Islands of *Hispaniola*, *Cuba*, *Jamaica*, &c. in the West-Indies; by *Casus* Bishop in *Spain*, an eye-witnesse.

69. *Themis Aurea*, the Laws of the Fraternity of the Rosie Crosse, written by *Count Meyerus*, and now englished for to inform that honourable Society of wise Phylosophers, by *T. H.*

70. Compleat Midwife's practice, in the high and weighty concernments of the birth of Mankind; or, perfect Rules derived from the Experiences and Writings, not onely of our English,

[illegible] the most accomplished and absolute Practise of [illegible] French, Spanish, Italians, and other Nations, fitted [illegible] weakest capacities, in a short time to attaine the [illegible] of the whole Art; by *T. C.* and others.

71. *T. Tradescan's* Rarities, published by himselfe.

72. Art of Simpling, an introduction to the knowledge and gathering of Plants, wherein the Difinitions, Divisions, Places, Descriptions, Differences, Names, Vertues, times of flourishing and gathering, Uses, Temperatures, Signatures of Plants. To which is added, a Discovery of the Lesser World; by *W. Coles.*

73. *Wilsfords* Arithmetick, made plain to the easiest capacity, in two books, *viz.* Natural and Decimal, being most useful for all Gentlemen, Merchants, shopkeepers, and all others; by *Tho. Wilsford*, Gent. *An* excellent piece.

74. *Adam* in *Eden*, the Paradise of Plants, a Description of all our English Plants, wild or otherwise, with their Signatures applied to the parts of the body of Man, with their Physical use, that a man may be his own Physitian, the Ingredients being to be had in every field and garden; made publique by *W. Coles*, *P. D.* for the benefit of all English men. A piece of worth.

75. The Perfect Cook, A right method of the Art of Cookery, restoring the whole practice to a more refined way than was ever before extant.

76. Castellus *Lexicon medicum*, being a Dictionary explaining all the terms, both in Physick, and Chyrurgery, Translated by J. D.

77. *Medicina Magica, Tamen Physica*, the method of curing diseases by Sympathy and Antipathy, a work fit to be known by all; *S. Bolton.*

78. *Emethius vade mecum*, or a pocket companion for the sons of the Prophets, wherein are Treated of matters appertaining to Ministers, and such as intend for the Ministry; by *T. Crave*

79. The Treasury of the soul.

80. *Philosophorius*, His scholia Medica, also the Treatise [illegible] English, by J. D.

[illegible] Doctor's, Dispensatory, the whole Art of Physick, [illegible] Apothecary shop opened and the whole [illegible] fit to be known by all men.

FINIS.